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# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol 13

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 2nd, 1934

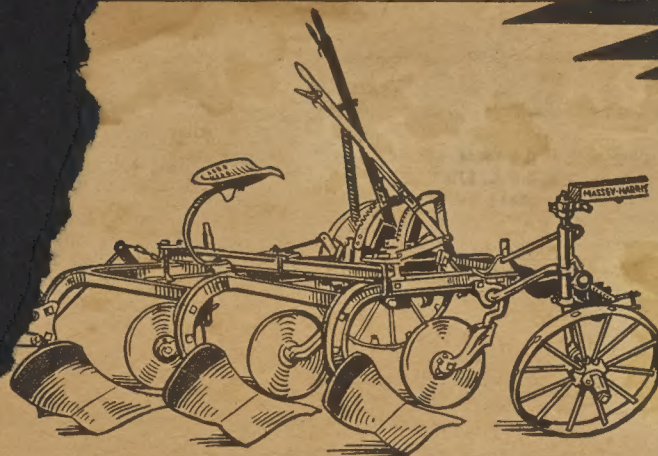
No. 10

## Weekly Paper to Be Published Commencing May 25th

Executive Announces Plans and Appeals for Support  
in Membership and Circulation Campaign

Major Douglas Visits Alberta  
Calls for United Action to End Money Monopoly





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A considerable quantity of new pamphlets and other literature is now available at *The U.F.A.* office, at prices which are only just sufficient to cover the cost of printing and mailing. Particularly low prices have been set for quantities of 12 or more, to give opportunities to Locals to place excellent propaganda for their movement in the hands of members and prospective members.

### Hansard Reprints

Three separate Hansard reprints are available, of speeches made by U.F.A. and other C.C.F. Members during the present session. They are priced as follows:

On the Bank Act: Messrs. Coote, Irvine, Spencer, Woodsworth and Garland, (all in one pamphlet), 5 cents each, 45 cents for 12, postpaid.

On C.C.F. resolutions: Messrs. Lucas, Heaps, Coote, Irvine, Luchkovich, Spencer and Woodsworth, 5 cents each, 50 cents for 12, postpaid.

On the Co-operative Commonwealth: Mr. Woodsworth, 5 cents each, 30 cents for 12, postpaid.

### Convention Addresses

Copies of President Gardiner's address to the Annual Convention are available at 30 cents for 12; and of Dr. Alexander's address, "Taking the Fortress and After," at 30 cents for 12.

Copies of the C.C.F. Manifesto are supplied at 1 cent each.

### Foreign Language Pamphlets

*French:* Mr. Garland's speech on the Bank Act, 5 cents each; C.C.F. Manifesto and Constitution, 10 cents each.

*Ukrainian:* C.C.F. Manifesto in Outline, half cent each; Theory of Economic Democracy, by M. Mandryka, LL.D., a paper bound book, 75 cents each.

*German, Russian, Finnish:* C.C.F. Manifesto, 2 cents each.

### Douglas System

Readers of *The U.F.A.* who have been listening to Major Douglas' addresses, as broadcast from Edmonton and from Calgary, are reminded that a large number of books and pamphlets, by Major Douglas and other writers, on the Douglas Plan and other aspects of social credit, are stocked by *The U.F.A.* A full price list can be secured on application.

J. M. Wheatley was the principal speaker at a well attended meeting of Rainier U.F.A. Local recently.

Lawnhill U.F.A. Local, states Hector Mackenzie, secretary, are planning to have "every hamlet and rural district covered in the near future by the ablest speakers in the U.F.A. and Labor movement in the C. C. Federation, on a co-operative expense pooling basis," and "are absolutely resolved to take the principles of our organization and federation to every home in this area. Success must be our goal when the day comes."

Reorganization of St. Edouard U.F.A. Local has taken place, with J. A. Lamothe as president and J. Z. Joly as secretary. This Local expects to take part in co-operative livestock shipping as well as the St. Paul constituency co-operative purchasing association.



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**THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE**  
**THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL**

Editor  
**W. NORMAN SMITH**

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Vol. 13

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 2nd, 1934

No. 10

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## EDITORIAL

## TO WIN POWER IS FIRST ESSENTIAL

"It is not worth while devoting too much attention to this particular scheme or that, including mine; what you want to devote your attention to is how you are going to win power to get any scheme over at all." These words, from Major Douglas's impressive appeal for united action against the money monopoly, formed the keynote of his speech in the Armories in Calgary on April 7th. "I don't say there is nothing in the world which is important besides this thing," he added, "but I do say without any fear of contradiction that there is nothing important to be done before this thing."

That no effective steps can be taken to end the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty until public ownership of the monetary system has been established, has long been recognized by the United Farmers of Alberta and the organizations with which we are associated in the struggle for a better economic system. By the addresses which he delivered in Alberta Major Douglas has given a powerful stimulus to the nation-wide movement to bring this about.

The struggle for power to establish public ownership of public credit, as Major Douglas pointed out, "is not exactly what you might call a week-end adventure." It success will be dependent upon prolonged effort and loyal co-operation between all social units opposed to the monetary monopoly. With co-operation, success is assured; without it, defeat is equally certain.

\* \* \*

There is, of course, an alternative. If the people do not free themselves from the "tyranny of finance," their problems may be "solved" for them by establishment of a "tyranny of administration." That will mean a new and yet very old kind of social order, with dictatorship at the top and slavery at the bottom.

\* \* \*

## CREDIT DUE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

The Alberta Government and the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, took the responsibility of bringing Major Douglas to Alberta, giving him his first opportunity in America to submit evidence to the members of a Provincial or state legislature. Great credit is due to them for the action taken. While those who have studied the subject closely must recognize the limitations of the powers of a Province under the British North America Act, there is, among members of the Assembly, particularly U.F.A. and Labor members, extensive recognition of the vital necessity for the social ownership of the monetary and credit system, as important speeches in the Assembly have shown.

\* \* \*

The supreme power in these matters rests at Ottawa. There, our Federal members have been carrying on the fight for social ownership of money power since 1921. They are seizing every opportunity this session to raise fundamental issues in the debates on the Bank of Canada Act and the revision of the Bank Act. With an intimate knowledge of the economic, industrial and constitutional questions involved gained by long experience, they are fighting for social control of credit every inch of the way as the debates proceed. Never in parliamentary history in Canada has such a determined struggle been carried on upon this issue. Reprints from Hansard of the speeches on the bills, by Messrs. Coote, Spencer, Woodsworth, Garland and Irvine, are now obtainable from the book department at the U.F.A. Central Office. We believe that every member of the Association and every reader of *The U.F.A.* who is interested in the subject discussed by these members in Parliament and by Major Douglas during his visit to Alberta, should have a copy of the pamphlet. The cost is 5 cents for the set of five speeches.

\* \* \*

Another important pamphlet is now to hand, consisting of reprints of the speeches of Mr. Heaps on unemployment relief, Mr. Coote on financial public works, Mr. Irvine on the nationalization of insurance, Mr. Spencer on Federal health policy, and Mr. Woodsworth on the amendment to the speech from the throne. This is obtainable at the same price as the pamphlet on finance.



# Weekly Paper to Be Published Commencing May 25th

Executive Appeals for Support in Extensive Membership and Circulation Campaign

With the publication of the present issue, *The U.F.A.* appears for the last time in its present form. Henceforward, commencing on May 25th, when the first number of a new series will be distributed to subscribers, it will be printed, on pages of larger size, as a weekly paper.

Since its foundation in 1922, *The U.F.A.* has given service to the organization the value of which is inestimable. It has been an influential medium of expression of the aims and purposes of our movement. It has been a powerful factor in building up among the farm people a sense of solidarity. It has placed in the hands of the farm community vital information on the issues and questions of the day. It has played an important role, as a means of publicity and propaganda, in the launching and development of co-operative enterprises in which Alberta farmers are engaged, and in supporting their activities in the field of public affairs, Provincial and Federal.

## Need Long Recognized

The Board and Executive of the Association have long realized, however, that the range of interests which can be served in a monthly or semi-monthly periodical is necessarily restricted. They have long been conscious of the need for a weekly paper, in which the widest possible appeal can be made to the agricultural community, and in which their desire for a general news service can be met. In the new weekly paper, it is believed that the publicity needs of the movement can be met *if the farm people of Alberta respond by giving the paper sufficient support.*

To launch a weekly paper at this time is a task of great difficulty. As a result of the prolonged period of very low prices there is little money among the farm people. Newspapers and periodicals of every kind in Canada, particularly Western Canada, have been contracting the services given to their readers, and even in some instances suspending publication altogether. They have been compelled to do so by prevailing conditions. In January of this year, however, our Annual Convention asked the officers of the Association to take steps if at all possible to establish a weekly; though no provision was made by the Convention for the financing of the undertaking, and the revenues of the Association are seriously reduced.

With due regard to this situation the Executive felt it necessary to proceed with the utmost caution. Their investigations have been exhaustive, and it is with much gratification that they are now able to announce a successful outcome.

## Extended Range of Interest

The new paper will endeavor to cover a considerable range of interests outside those of the Association itself including Farm Women's and Junior branches, while continuing to deal with the work of our representatives in Legislature and Parliament and with the activities of the movement in the field of co-operative marketing and consumer co-operation. It will give in concise form news of the day, Provincial, Federal, and of the world at large. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the fact that the extent of the service it can give will depend upon the response of the farm people to the appeal which we wish to

make with all the force we can give it to those who read this notice.

To a very great extent the destinies of our Association are bound up with our publicity organ. It is the greatest instrument we have for unifying the opinion of the farm people of Alberta. We have our Locals, our District and Constituency Conventions, and the great Annual Convention which has come to be regarded as a kind of people's parliament; but these would all be comparatively ineffective if a common point of view were not made attainable by a common source of knowledge and opinion. *We cannot, therefore, stress too strongly the necessity of every member becoming a voluntary agent for our new weekly newspaper.*

It has never been the policy of our Association to create financial reserves. Central Office has been called upon to spend the reserves of each year in wider and more intensive organization. In past years, for instance, we have enlarged *The U.F.A.* and sent out special issues, for example, the weekly specials covering the sittings of the Alberta Legislature, giving many thousands of dollars' worth of extra publicity without one single cent of extra revenue.

Such a policy involves much risk, with consequent uncertainty in the minds of elected officers and management. Two courses are open to our workers and members generally, both of which are essential to success in our new venture: (1) a spontaneous, voluntary campaign for circulation, i.e., a big membership campaign with the newspaper as the centre of our appeal, (2) a general recognition of the need of increasing the membership fee to Central Office for the year 1935, leading to action along that line in January next.

In the new publication there will be no weakening in our advocacy of the need for fundamental financial and social reconstruction; but we recognize that large numbers of readers have not thought deeply upon these matters, and we purpose to secure their support by dealing with the widest possible range of interest common to the farm people of Alberta. *We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that our effectiveness in this direction will depend upon the support our members and the farm community in general are*

*ready to give.* We bespeak from them such support not only in securing circulation, but also in extending our influence in the advertising field by giving their patronage to our advertisers, and by making mention of our paper when answering the advertisements.

## Only to Members and Other Subscribers

The new paper will be sent only to members of the Association and other direct subscribers. Members of the Wheat Pool, whose subscriptions have for some years been paid by the Pool in their behalf, will not be entitled to receive the new paper. Members of the Wheat Pool who are not direct subscribers, as members of the Association or otherwise, are notified, therefore, that from this date forward copies of the paper will not be delivered to them, unless they decide to subscribe. We hope that they will do so in large numbers.

The paper will commence publication with a guaranteed circulation of 20,000 copies, but it is hoped that this will be rapidly increased, as the result of the membership drive which the Association will carry on immediately after seeding, etc.

By order of the Executive, the present issue has been held up until the foregoing statement could be definitely laid before the membership.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,  
Vice-President.

On behalf of the Executive.

## OFFERS OF SUPPORT

A letter from G. Eldon Chambers, Belvedere, strongly supporting the plan for a weekly publication, and containing an interesting suggestion and an offer, is published on page 27. Other letters to similar effect are summarized below:

### From Lake Isle Local

Among others who have written urging the need for a weekly paper is Charles Horne, who states that Lake Isle U.F.A. Local are unanimously of the opinion that the organization should have at least a weekly newspaper, containing general news. "It seems to us," writes Mr. Horne, "that when we can elect a Government time after time we should not have to resort to party newspapers to get any outside news; and it's absolutely impossible for rural people to know the truth, or half of it."

### Another Offer

F. D. Parker, of Madden, Alberta, offers to serve as a subscription agent, without payment of any kind. He writes: "In consideration of the unfair campaign which is being waged against the Alberta Government by the press of Calgary and Edmonton it appears that they can only get fair publicity in the columns of *The U.F.A.* Therefore it seems necessary to increase the circulation as much as possible in the interests of the farmers' cause."



# Douglas Urges Canadians to Sink Minor Differences in Attack on the Money Monopoly

War or Slavery for Generations Inevitable Unless Present Money System Changed—Distinguished Advocate of Social Credit Issues Rousing Summons to Action at Meetings in Alberta.

By THE EDITOR

A resounding summons to the people of Canada of all classes and conditions to sink minor differences in united action against the common enemy—the existing financial system—was issued by Major C. H. Douglas, eminent British engineer and founder of the Social Credit Movement, on the occasion of his visit to Alberta early in April. Major Douglas declared that the stakes in the struggle against the financial monopoly are nothing less than the life of civilization and perhaps the life or death of a great proportion of the present population of the world; because, unless the financial problem is tackled successfully, there are only two alternatives before us, chaos leading to war on a vast scale at an early date, or “an imposed slavery from which we shall not escape for several hundred years.”

During his stay in the Province, Major Douglas addressed the Agricultural Committee of the Legislative Assembly and a great mass meeting in the armouries in Calgary from which his speech was broadcast, and also spoke briefly from an Edmonton radio station. In the Legislature, following his opening address, he was examined for several hours on constitutional and technical aspects of the problem of introducing Social Credit, and dealt with many questions, clearing up misconceptions in regard to certain matters which are dealt with elsewhere. But, in the judgment of the writer, the discussion of all these technical and constitutional details, important as it was, was not the most significant feature of Major Douglas' visit.

## United Action Against Money Monopoly

The removal of misconceptions was important; it was absolutely necessary that they should be removed. But much more vital, much more significant, was his presentation, in clear and forceful terms, without emotional emphasis, but with close analysis of world forces, of the general plan by the carrying out of which, he believes, the power of the money monopoly may be broken. That monopoly, he declared in his Calgary address, “has its greatest physical effect upon what are called the down-and-out classes—they suffer physically—but there is probably no class which does not suffer either mentally or physically from the effects of an outworn financial system as it operates at the present time.” Those who adhered to what is called radicalism and those who adhered to what is called conservatism had a common interest in this issue. “For,” said Major Douglas, “there can be no class of society, except perhaps the very smallest, perhaps only numbered on the fingers of two hands in units—perhaps a little more than that—but ultimately there can be no class of society which has any cause for enmity in this matter against any other except those who are their own greatest enemies, those who support a system which will no longer work.”

Quoting the maxim of the Roman emperors, “Divide and Rule,” by which that ancient imperial power had maintain-

ed itself by keeping the subject peoples divided one against the other, the speaker advised his hearers to apply that maxim, if they could, against the small group of their opponents at the apex of the financial pyramid. “But do not,” he said, “allow either human nature or the passing ideas or whims of a moment to permit it to be applied to yourselves.”

## Like Case of Delirium Tremens

I thought the illustration used by Major Douglas to describe the relationship of financiers and the financial system to the economic breakdown and to the drive towards war was brilliantly chosen and was an accurate picture of the situation. To assume that financiers want wars, he said, was an infantile misapprehension. The sponsors of the existing system, he said, “are in the position of a confirmed drunkard in regard to delirium tremens. It would be absurd to say that he wants to have delirium tremens. He will do everything possible to avoid having delirium tremens, except stop drinking; and the financial system at the present time, and those who operate it, will do everything possible, and are doing everything possible, to prevent war, except stop doing those things which make war inevitable.”

Time and time again during the course of his address, the speaker emphasized the fact that the putting forward of what might be regarded as a “perfect plan,” is at present of secondary importance as compared with the winning of power to carry any plan for the displacement of the existing financial dictatorship into effect. This insistence upon the need for unity to win power ran as a motive through the masterly presentation of the case for the social control of credit, which extended over a period of an hour and a half.

When entering into any campaign, the speaker said, it was necessary first of all to have an objective. Secondly, it was necessary to consider those things and circumstances which affected the attainment of the objective. Thirdly, the possible courses of action open to both sides, “your own and the opposing side,” must be examined.

## Interlinking the Central Banks

Major Douglas defined the proper objective of a sound financial policy as

the removal of the hindrances which “Prevent us from abolishing poverty while there is in fact plenty.” The present money system, he pointed out, stands in the way. In the hands of a well designed and closely interlinked organization, this system through the central banks is connected with the Bank of England, or the Federal Reserve system in Wall Street. It is intended to interlink all central banks with the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, — a comparatively small town, where by treaty the bank is not subject to the laws of that country. It is a world structure that “transcends all national boundaries.”

Under the present financial system, every country found it necessary to seek what is called a “favorable balance of trade,” that is to say, an excess of exports over imports. Clearly every country could not have such a “favorable” balance, unless it became possible to “export to another planet.” The breakdown of the system was therefore inescapable. Would it break down first, or would there come, before the breakdown, a military war for markets? Or would the system be changed?

## Two Ways of Changing System

It might be changed in either one of two ways. The financial dictatorship might be overthrown, giving place to a new system under which the plenty which modern industry can produce would be distributed to the people, or “our opponents” might save themselves by changing the “tyranny of finance” into a “tyranny of administration.” Theoretically, at least, such a system of administrative tyranny could be made to work.

“You will have to decide whether you will lose all those things that we have been accustomed to call liberty,” said the speaker, “and probably lose them not for one generation, but for a whole period, probably hundreds of years if not more, or whether you will take such steps as are possible to obtain a solution of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, and at the same time an enhancement of all those liberties for which you yourselves and your forefathers have struggled for generations.”

## Slavery or Freedom?

That sentence set forth the stark realities of the struggle between two diametrically opposed forces which is now going on not only in Canada, but throughout the greater part of the world—with economic and political slavery in the so-called corporate state as the ideal on the one hand (the Nazi tyranny in Germany being its latest development) and economic democracy and freedom on the other. In Britain, and in the United States today, Major Douglas



saw similar tendencies. He left no doubt as to where he stands.

"We want," he said, "to establish a correct relationship between the individual and the group, so that the group, and the attributes of the group, shall serve the individual, and the individual shall not be the slave of the group."

When you read, as you can, for instance, in the constitution of the Italian Fascist state, that the state is everything and the individual is nothing compared with the state, then you are reading or witnessing a complete perversion, in my opinion, of the proper relationship between the individual and the group.

"The great danger at the present time is not that the present financial system will persist, because it is inevitably doomed by its own defects, but that under the confusion which will ensue as a result of the crisis by the breakdown of the financial system, an even greater tyranny may be set over you."

Though I am inclined it may be to attach greater importance to the group than Major Douglas, in essentials I find myself in agreement. The problem of production has been solved. What remains is to provide means for the distribution of abundance. There has never been a time in all history, therefore, when the possibility of freeing the individual was greater than it is today, or the case for economic and political servitude weaker. But freedom can only be won if the people themselves are organized against the small dominating

group who control the power of money. The issue in the struggle will be determined by the degree of loyalty which the masses of the people, organized in efficient groups, prove capable of showing to one another.

Major Douglas believes that victory can be won by placing "the right men in the right positions in the right sort of government."

To deal fully with his addresses in Alberta, and the evidence which he presented in the Legislature, is not possible in the space available. Elsewhere some of the essential points in that evidence are given. Technical questions which he himself has described as subsidiary to organization to obtain power, cannot at this time be touched upon.

Major Douglas's strong individualism would possibly not permit him to agree fully with the program of the U.F.A. and of the C.C.F., but to the writer this appears not to be a matter of major importance. The first task of any Government elected to carry out the policies of our movement would be to bring the financial system of Canada under social ownership and control. Until that is done no Government can be master in its own house. For the successful performance of that task there is no instrument ready to hand more likely to be effective than the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in which the United Farmers of Alberta are the most influential single unit.

committee of the Legislature, before which he appeared on April 6th and 10th. Major Douglas dealt with many matters, partly of a technical nature, but unfortunately little of the evidence can be reproduced at this time. We must content ourselves with a few paragraphs based upon published reports, and bearing mainly upon the misconceptions to which we have made reference.

#### Technically Unsound

Major Douglas, in evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the Legislative Assembly on April 10th, paid a tribute to the work which has been done by Mr. Aberhart. He said: "Mr. Aberhart has developed a most lively interest and great credit is due to him for what he has done." While in London, added Major Douglas, he had seen a copy of the pamphlet distributed by Mr. Aberhart and had expressed the opinion that it would meet the purposes for which it was intended. Later it had been submitted by others to the Douglas Social Credit Secretariat in London, of which he is chairman, and the Secretariat had reached the conclusion that it was "technically unsound." Although he himself had seen the pamphlet, he was not familiar with it. He was away at the time when it was examined. He stated that no Douglas plan for Alberta had been drafted with his authority or approval.

#### Alberta Lacks Legal Powers

Answering another question, Major Douglas agreed that broadly speaking he was not so much concerned to advocate a rigid plan as to recapture legal and constitutional control over the issue of currency. He agreed that powers held by the Dominion Government under the British North America Act formed an obstacle to the fixing of the "Just Price" by Alberta, as provided for in his proposals. Alberta, he agreed, lacked legal powers to introduce social credit. He agreed further, in answering a question by Premier Brownlee, that in order to drawn up a system of social credit for Alberta, which he believed to be possible, it would be necessary to have a complete picture of the economic conditions, as well as a complete understanding of constitutional limitations as between Province and Dominion. A period of educational work and of propaganda rather than any immediate change in the existing structure, he indicated as the wisest course for Alberta to follow now. He strongly urged that pressure for the desired change could begin in Alberta. We quote a few passages from his speeches elsewhere, which shed further light on his views.

#### Welcomed by Legislature

Upon his first appearance in the Legislative chamber, Major Douglas was escorted by Premier Brownlee, who introduced him to the chairman of the committee, A. B. Claypool. A brief address of welcome was read in behalf of the members by W. G. Farquharson, who stated that they looked forward to an opportunity to resolve certain conflicting opinions with respect to his proposals among local supporters.

It is greatly to the credit of the Government and the committee that they showed their keen desire to explore the subject as fully as possible, by taking the initiative in arranging for Major Douglas to come to the Province; thus providing the first opportunity he has had on this continent to give evidence

(Continued on page 26)

## Some Misconceptions of Douglas Proposals Removed

Author of Proposals Pays Tribute to Lively Interest Aroused by Recent Campaign, but States Plan Circulated in Alberta Found to Be Technically Unsound

During the past year or so, interest in the general ideas of Major C. H. Douglas upon the subject of social credit (first aroused in Alberta twelve years ago by the U.F.A.), has been much intensified as the result of a vigorous campaign carried on from the city of Calgary. To the numerous ranks of the citizens of Alberta who have long been interested in the subject, many others have been added as the result of the new campaign. Those responsible for it have done exceedingly useful work, by "showing up" the absurdity of orthodox prescriptions for the cure of the disease from which the present system is dying. The most striking symptom of this disease is the rapid increase of poverty in the midst of plenty.

Owing to circumstances which will be described below, however, this new and most ably conducted campaign of the past twelve or eighteen months has given rise to some misconceptions. Major Douglas's visit to Alberta, while giving a most powerful stimulus to the movement to end the financial monopoly, has served to remove misconceptions.

#### Nature of Misconceptions

The misconceptions arose from the publication and wide circulation of a pamphlet outlining what was described as the Douglas plan for Alberta. The pamphlet, in the opinion of many old students of the subject as well as a good

many of the new, did not set forth a workable plan for the application of social credit principles. In order that differences of opinion may now be settled, we give below a brief summary of important portions of the evidence given by Major Douglas in the agricultural



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS



# Essential Services Maintained Through Four Difficult Years

**Budget Speech of Provincial Treasurer Shows Credit of Province Well Maintained—Deficit Estimated for Coming Year—Income Tax Burden Decreased on Lower and Increased on Higher Incomes—Treasurer Surveys Past Year.**

Throughout the four past years, in spite of economic conditions of unprecedented difficulty, the Alberta Government has not only carried on all essential services needed for the public welfare, but has maintained the credit of the Province at a position which compares favorably with that of other Western Provinces. These facts were made plain in the budget statement presented by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, in the Alberta Legislature last month. A condensed report of Mr. Reid's budget speech, given below, contains the most important figures relating to the financial position of the Province.

Mr. Reid announced the abolition of the base tax of \$3 which has been payable under the Income Tax Act, and increases in the taxation of incomes of \$3,000 and over to make good the difference in the yield of the tax. This change brings substantial relief to those who possess the very lowest incomes, many of whom found the base tax a real burden.

The budget showed a deficit of \$2,107,521.03 on the financial year which ended March 31st, 1933, wholly due to revenues falling below anticipated amounts. Expenditure was actually well below the appropriations. Mr. Reid anticipated a deficit at the close of the financial year ending March 31st, 1934, and estimated the deficit for the coming year at \$524,107.66.

In the brief survey of world economic conditions which formed the introduction of his budget speech, in the Legislature in March, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, placed some emphasis upon the conversion loans of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa at appreciably lower interest rates. The floating debt of the British Government was in December carried at an average rate of .58 per cent as compared with 3 1/2 per cent two years ago.

Trade statistics, said Mr. Reid, showed a decided upturn in Canadian business during the past six months; industrial production was considerably higher than 1932, being back to the levels of 1931; and there was a substantial increase in car-loadings and domestic exports. In the prairie Provinces, however, some improvement in grain prices, and a more substantial increase in the prices of hogs and butterfat, had been more than offset by the reduction in the size of the grain crop. The value of the wheat crop for the three Provinces was approximately 20 per cent less than the value of the 1932 crop.

In Alberta, the estimated value of the 1933 wheat crop was \$38,745,000, as compared with a value of \$54,560,000 for the 1932 crop. The total value of dairy products for 1933 was estimated at \$12,725,000, as compared with \$11,850,000 for 1932. Alberta's hog marketings in 1933 totalled about one-third of Canada's total marketings. The total value of the sugar beet crop, in net returns to the growers, was approximately \$825,000; the wool clip brought an estimated return of \$340,000, a large increase over the 1932 figure of \$144,000. Some 11,000 head of cattle had been shipped to Great Britain. Mr. Reid also referred to the great number of prizes won by Alberta exhibitors of seed grains at the World Grain Congress at Regina and also at the shows at Chicago and Toronto.

## Co-operative Marketing Guarantees

"This Act was passed at the 1929 session of the Legislature," said Mr. Reid. "Total guarantees of the Government amounted to \$431,162. On February 13th, 1934, the liability of the Province under its guarantee had been reduced to \$280,801. Payments made by the Associations totalled \$150,361. I need not comment on this activity of the Government. The figures speak for themselves. There is no question as to the security held by the Government, nor is there now any doubt as to the ability of these organizations to repay their obligations."

## Co-operative Rural Credits Act

At the end of 1933, the total amount of loans outstanding under this Act was \$1,545,571; the Government, under its guarantee, took up loans totalling \$150,937. It is estimated that of this amount \$55,000 will be recovered from the borrowers and the balance will be refunded to the Province from the Reserve of the Alberta Rural Credit Corporation, over a period of two or three years.

Mr. Reid pointed out that over eight million dollars has been loaned to farmer members of these societies since 1921; that loans have been made for seed and feed in certain districts in the Province, notwithstanding two or more successive crop failures; and that had this not been done, the situation would have had to be met by the Government in some other way.

## Alberta Wheat Pool

The value of the securities held by the Government against their advances to the Alberta Wheat Pool was \$316,000 greater than the previous year. Mr. Reid reiterated his statement of the previous year; "The loan by the Government to this organization is fully secured; and the Wheat Pool have again demon-

strated their ability to meet their payments to the Government."

The cost to the Province of unemployment and farm relief for the first nine months of the present fiscal year was \$929,072. In December, 1933, there were 5,932 families and 4,758 single men in urban centres receiving relief. The Government had absorbed the reduced freight rates granted by the railways in shipping vegetables, fodder and seed grain into drought areas in the Province.

From the natural resources of the Province only \$861,477 had been realized in 1933, greatly below the average received by the Federal Government in the years from 1921 to 1930; however, it was anticipated that there would be a substantial increase in revenue from this Department under more normal conditions.

The production of naphtha and crude oil during 1933 was valued at \$2,945,737, and of coal \$11,567,000.

In the matter of the civil service, Mr. Reid pointed out that the staff now numbered 30 more than in 1921, although the Department of Lands and Mines, the Liquor Control Board, the Debt Adjustment Office, Income Tax Branch, Old Age Pensions and Relief Branch were not then in existence.

At the end of 1933 there was a total of \$9,072,886 on deposit in Alberta Savings Certificates, an increase of \$490,000 during the year.

## Provincial Debt

Dealing with the Provincial debt, Mr. Reid declared that the Government "has, through the past four unprecedented years, not only carried on the essential services necessary to the public welfare of the people of this Province, but has maintained the credit of this Province; and you need only compare our present financial position with any other Province in Western Canada to prove my statement." Two debenture issues during the year, of one million dollars each, were sold at an average cost of 5.59%, compared with 6.25% for Manitoba, around 6.04% for Saskatchewan and 5.67% for British Columbia.

At the end of 1933 the debt position was as follows:

Gross Funded Debt.....	\$139,733,010.09
Less Sinking Fund.....	8,007,017.04

Net Funded Debt.....	\$131,725,993.05
Add Net Unfunded Debt.	12,318,633.49

Net Funded and Unfunded Debt.....	\$144,044,626.54
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An amount of \$37,710,186.45, representing realizable or income-producing assets, should properly be deducted from this amount, leaving a net general debt of \$106,334,440.09, or \$138.64 per capita.

## Deficit on Last Financial Year

Dealing with the financial year ending March 31st, 1933, Mr. Reid showed by detailed statements that the deficit of

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# Central Bank and Finance Major Issues in Parliament

C.C.F. Groups Press for Public Ownership of Bank of Canada—  
Why Gold Basis Must Be Abandoned—Our Members Ask  
That Major Douglas Be Called Before Committee.



By WILLIAM IRVINE,  
U.F.A. Member for Wetaskiwin

OTTAWA—In my estimation the matter of debt and interest, the Bank Act and the Central Bank are uppermost in the public mind at the present time, and they constitute the major issues of the present Session. One cannot truthfully say that such questions interest as fully as they should the average member of the House of Commons. Evidence goes to show that Parliament is much more interested in a silly discussion about titles—absurd relics of the days of theatrical chivalry—than in Banks, Credit and Debt. When titles were being argued on a motion of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, M.P., every member in the House was in his seat and remained throughout until the vote was taken. Yesterday, when Mr. Spencer was speaking on the necessity for writing off a percentage of private debt and arguing for the cancelling of interest for the period of the depression, I counted the members present. There were five Liberals and seventeen Conservatives.

## King Flees From House

How important are titles to Canadians? The Liberal Leader must surely regard them as all-important. He addressed the House twice this year on that subject, taking an hour and a quarter on the first occasion. When, however, the discussion on debt reduction came up, Mr. Mackenzie King fled from the House, nor did he return until the House was in committee of supply. His followers, too, were silent, afraid. Only one Liberal spoke in favor of debt reduction and cancellation of interest. Two other Liberals spoke. One of them used his time in upbraiding the C.C.F. for having introduced the question, presumably because it embarrassed the Liberals. In other words, there was a gas attack upon the C.C.F. from the most vacuous, noisy and wordy member in the Liberal ranks; while Hon. Charles Stewart managed to say that the high public debt was due to the people themselves, who demanded service. Apparently he is not yet conscious of the debt-creating system manipulated by financiers.

## No Debt Reduction

The Liberals dare not oppose debt reduction because they know the people of Canada want and must have it, and they dare not speak for it because by so doing they would offend their masters. On that issue as with all others of importance, the Liberal party has sat upon the fence so long that the barbs of opportunism have pierced its soul. Now it cannot move for fear of tearing its pants.

There is to be no reduction of debt. Saving the bondholders and saving the Nation are held to one and the same thing, only according to the Government, and acquiesced in by the Opposition, the Nation cannot be saved unless the bondholders are saved first.

## The Prime Minister's Reply

The Prime Minister's reply to the C.C.F. plea for debt reduction was

brilliant, able and effective from the viewpoint of practical administration and in defence of the present financial system. Mr. Bennett has courage, and while one heartily disagrees with his view, still there is respect for the man who is not afraid. He frankly took his stand in upholding the contractual obligations of the people to the financiers. He dealt with the practical and technical difficulties of debt consolidation, and of re-funding; he warned against defaulting or repudiation, but made no reference to the actual topic introduced by the C.C.F. which was that of statutory reduction of farmers' and laborers' debts so that they might save their homes from the Sheriff's sale.

## Why Interest Must Continue

Mr. Bennett pointed out that he knew an old man of seventy years who lived off the income from his investment in Canada bonds, and if interest were to be reduced or wiped out, this old man would starve. That surely was pathetic, but everyone knows that if that old man were to live long enough to consume his bonds, it would be much easier for Canada to keep him in luxury than to give relief to a million and a quarter people as we are now doing.

## What About Farmers?

The Prime Minister made one reference to farmers during his speech against debt reduction. It was to the effect that while farmers were in the position now of having to pay their debts in commodity values far below what they were when the debts were contracted, that there had been a time when farmers had paid their debts in commodity values far above what they were when the debts were incurred. I pass this on to the farmers for what it may be worth in assisting them in the bitter and futile struggle in which they are now engaged.

## Can't Be Done

It is of course true that farmers once obtained two dollars a bushel for wheat, but that was the time when under the pressure of Government and the bankers, on patriotic grounds, the farmers were induced to contract most of their debts. And to pay a debt contracted on a two dollar a bushel basis, with wheat on a sixty cent a bushel basis just can't be done. That was the very reason why the C.C.F. members in the Commons were urging that a portion of the debt equal to what it had been increased through deflation should be written off.

## The Difference in View

Here let me state in a word the difference between the views held by both the Government and the Opposition and that held by the C.C.F. The former believe that the very life of the Nation depends upon the extent to which we cling to the present monetary system; that while farmers may suffer want and go bankrupt, the Nation will overcome that but if bonds are defaulted, repudiated, or even written off in part, that would

doom the State; whereas the C.C.F. holds that the Nation's stability and prosperity depend upon the ability of its people to produce the essentials of life, and upon their ability to distribute and enjoy those essentials, and that the extent of our debt by threatening the life of the people is inviting the very disaster which the parties fear would come if debts were to be reduced. It is to avoid the calamity which the parties fear, that we made our proposal to reduce the debt.

## Reduction or Repudiation

After all, what can be done with a debt which is too large to be paid by the income of the debtor? Insistence on the contractual obligation does not provide the income with which to discharge the obligation. There must either be debt reduction made orderly under new contracts or we must inevitably face the disaster of wholesale bankruptcy. In the last analysis, the people by their ballots will have to make their choice between the two.

## The Bank Act

The usual Bank Act revision is in process. With the Central Bank Act proposed, much of the importance has gone from the old Bank Act, for the power to issue currency and to control credit will pass from the chartered banks into the hands of the Central Bank authorities when the Canada Bank Act becomes law.

## No Lobbyists

It might be interesting to note some differences between the present revision of the Bank Act and that of eleven years ago. There is not a lobbyist in the Committee or in the House. The Prime Minister, it is said, warned the bankers that no lobbying would be permitted. At any rate, there is none, while last time the bankers and their lawyers dominated the whole proceedings. Then, on this occasion there is a disposition to take the matter of revision seriously, whereas last time our efforts to improve the Act were scorned. Time and time again in 1923 we were abused and asked if we thought that we could improve upon an act which was made before we were born, and which had been operating so successfully ever since. The same members who argued in that fashion in 1923, this year have lost much of their confidence and sit around like hens bedraggled in the rain. Another thing is that the Government itself amended the act this year in some particulars, which were in some instances the very amendments which the U.F.A. members moved in 1923. For instance, the limiting of the interest rate and severe punishment for charging more than the statutory provision. Also, both Liberals and Conservatives are proposing and moving amendments, so that together with those moved by the C.C.F. there are over twenty notices of amendments before the Committee, thirteen of which

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## Session of Alberta Legislature Brings Firmer Welding of Forces Behind U.F.A. Government

Combined Attacks of Opposition Fail of Intended Purpose—Howson Severely Castigated by Conservative Member for Making Unsupported Charges

By SYDNEY MAY

EDMONTON, APRIL 1st.—As this is being written the Alberta Legislature is still in session. Having disposed of the speech from the throne, passed a number of bills, discussed numerous resolutions, heard the budget speech of Hon. R. G. Reid, Finance Minister, the House settled down to the consideration and passing of the estimates.

So far this has been what is known as a Government session, that is to say, the combined assaults of the opposition have made no appreciable effect on the stronghold of the administration.

Dame Rumor was extremely busy when the House settled down to business. On all sides was heard the report that there would be a wholesale defection from the Government ranks and that the Liberal fold was to be greatly augmented thereby.

### Farmer Ranks Solidified

Nothing of the kind, of course, has taken place. If the truth must be told, it did not need the hard hitting address of Donald Cameron, U.F.A., Innisfail, to make the House aware that the Government members were more firmly welded together than ever. The various debates disclosed that fact.

Another report had it that before the session was very old W. R. Howson, the Liberal Leader, would hurl a bombshell that would have such a disastrous effect that the Government would be compelled to appeal to the country.

No such missile has made its appearance. True it is that the Liberal Group has at times been almost violently critical, but none of its charges were backed up by evidence, and most of them brought retribution in the shape of rebukes from other groups in the Legislature.

Recently there has been a toning down on Mr. Howson's part. In fact this has characterized the critics of the Government generally, and the portion of the opposition press which had been most belligerent has of late been milder. It is believed that Liberal circles have been somewhat alarmed by Mr. Howson's recklessness, which was doing their cause no good, and perhaps he has received a few pointed hints on this subject.

### Amendments Defeated

The first to go down to defeat were the Conservatives at the conclusion of the debate on the throne speech, when their sub-amendment to the Howson non-confidence move, with its blanket charges, was negatived on a vote of 34 to 17 in favor of the Government.

Then the Liberals suffered a debacle, their amendment being snowed under by a vote of 39 to 13. The Conservatives and Independents, in what C. Lionel Gibbs, Labor, termed the retreat from Moscow, left the chamber and did not vote on the Liberal amendment. The

Labor group supported the administration.

Apparently the attitude adopted by the Liberals during this debate did not please the Conservatives, despite the reported entente cordiale between the two parties.

### Farthing Attacks Howson Camp

Hugh J. Farthing, Conservative, Calgary, who had expressed the intention not to speak on this occasion, was moved to make a vigorous attack on the Howson camp.

Notwithstanding their appeal for Conservative support during the Calgary by-election, said Mr. Farthing, the speeches of the Liberal members clearly indicated that the Liberal party intended to stand on its own feet and would have no truck or trade with any other party. He hoped Mr. Ross, the newly elected member for Calgary, would be able to satisfy his constituents on this point.

Mr. Ross replied that he still was opposed to the Government and the C.C.F. and was willing to co-operate with other groups.

Then, retorted Mr. Farthing, the honorable member could not be in agreement with his fellow members.

### A Wild Statistical Inaccuracy

It was during the debate on the address that Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, was able to stamp at least one of the Howson charges as absolutely inaccurate. The Liberal leader had alleged that the Department had spent \$1,079,000 last year. Mr. Hoadley was able to prove that not more than approximately \$400,000 of the figures quoted could be charged to his Department.

### Budget Occasions Favorable Comment

The bringing down of the budget by Mr. Reid called together a full house and crowded galleries. His well reasoned address occasioned favorable comment on all sides. The Minister's speech was quietly delivered, but none the less effectively. He did not paint a too roseate picture of the future but he did carefully avoid any suggestion of pessimism. As a matter of fact, most of the criticism in the debate which followed was directed at his optimism.

The Minister admitted frankly that it was an optimistic budget, but unlike some members of the opposition he was not prepared to adopt an air of gloom when looking to the future of Alberta.

The figures of the budget have been widely published. The announcement that no new taxes were scheduled and the abolition of the \$3 filing fee in connection with the Provincial income tax were received with general acclaim.

Summed up briefly, Mr. Reid budgeted for a deficit at the close of the next fiscal year of \$524,107, with estimated revenue

of \$14,896,966 and expenditures, excluding debt retirement of \$14,674,505.

### Wheat Pool's Position Improved

In his speech the Provincial Treasurer stressed the sound position of the co-operative marketing associations and pointed out there had been an increase of \$316,000 in the value of security held by the Wheat Pool against Provincial guarantees.

He regretted that expenditures for certain essential services had been deferred, because they could not be undertaken until revenue showed more definite indications of reaching former levels.

With painstaking care, Mr. Reid delved deeply into the whole financial situation of the Province and showed that everything had been done by the Government to reduce expenditures and at the same time provide efficient public services.

### Independents Oppose Non-confidence Motion

In the debate which followed, the Liberal leader once more resorted to the old time political expedient of a vote of non-confidence. In this, on this occasion, he was supported by Mr. Duggan.

On the other hand F. C. Moyer, the Independent leader, let it be known that he would support the Government. In his opinion the time to criticize was when they sat down to consider the estimates in their efforts to see if further curtailments could be made. Both he and Dr. W. A. Atkinson, Conservative, Edmonton, voted against the non-confidence motion when the vote was taken, as did the Labor group, and once more the Liberal group went down to complete defeat.

### Investigation of Douglas Proposals

At least one Liberal motion received the unanimous support of the House. This called for an investigation of the Douglas Plan of social credits. But here the Premier was able to tell the members that the Government had long ago decided to have such an investigation, a fact which Mr. Howson might have discovered for himself from press reports. Incidentally, he mentioned that Major Douglas wanted \$1,250 to attend the inquiry.

Subsequently, the House committee, after hearing Messrs. Aberhart and Collins upon the subject, decided to recommend the calling of Major Douglas, and arrangements were made for him to give evidence on April 6th.

A motion of Mr. Dechene asking that some step be taken to get the Federal Government to take action over the present grain grading regulations in regard to tough wheat in the northern part of the Province, received considerable support from the Farmer members, including the Minister of Agriculture and

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## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## McFarland Testifies Before Parliamentary Committee

John I. McFarland, Canada's "wheat king," manager for the Canadian Wheat Pool, (formerly the selling agency for the three prairie Provincial Pools), operator for the Federal Government in its wheat stabilization policy, and former well-known Alberta grain man, stopped off at Ottawa on his way to the meeting of the International Wheat executive meeting at Rome, Italy, and gave an account of his stewardship during the past three and a quarter years to the banking committee of the House of Commons. He gave evidence for four hours.

For a couple of years some members of the opposition at Ottawa have been querying the Government about its operations in the Winnipeg grain pits. The Premier and Minister of Trade and Commerce gave an outline of what has been done by McFarland from time to time but would not give the figures of the volume of grain involved, the amount of money required to finance the operation, the profit or the loss, or other similar information. The making public of such intimate details might defeat the purpose of the whole plan, the Government spokesmen said.

During the present Parliamentary session demands for information became insistent. Finally, Hon. Mr. Bennett promised to bring "John I." down from Winnipeg and give him authority to make a "clean breast" of the whole affair. It was whispered around the corridors at Ottawa that McFarland had speculated on the Winnipeg and Chicago exchanges and that the Government was involved to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

## Wouldn't Let Him Tell

Mr. McFarland appeared before the committee and announced his willingness to "tell all". But the moment he was prepared to give to the world figures of vital importance the committee was beset with an attack of extreme caution and voted against permitting him so to do. The vote was 33 to 9.

So although willing to divulge the number of bushels he held and the financial position of the operation, Mr. McFarland was instructed by the committee not to publish them for fear markets might go lower.

## The Story of a Market Collapse

Mr. McFarland said he assumed the managership of the agency in November, 1930. Within a few months an extremely dangerous situation developed in the market. The speculators, upon whose presence in large numbers the grain exchange depends for its operations, had disappeared, or at least largely so. There was no group of little "bulls" left to take the hedges offered. Finally Mr. McFarland had to step in and take these hedges in time of heavy deliveries in order that a market might be provided for Western wheat growers. A billion bushels of wheat have been disposed of by Western wheat farmers and Mr. McFarland thought at least 10c a bushel was saved to these farmers, which totals up to \$100,000,000. That was a minimum figure for there was a possibility, according to the witness, of the market folding up completely in the face of the farmers' deliveries. The hedges simply had to be taken by someone!

## A Worthwhile Effort

"In the face of their great production (a billion bushels of wheat) could anyone stand by and see the wheat farmer eliminated in a world that has barricaded itself against him?" Mr. McFarland asked, rising to his feet. "Could Canada sit back and watch Western farmers being eliminated?" He did not think it had cost Canada very much to help the West in view of the exports in the last three years and what that has represented to the country as a whole.

He told the committee that he hoped a plan would be evolved to place world supply and demand on a parity.

## Present Possible Loss Low

Mr. McFarland said that he carried no actual wheat, but the futures contracts. By this method he had been able to cut carrying charges from 15c-16c a year to 10c a year (a bushel). While not permitted to tell the actual financial position, Mr. McFarland went so far as to say a ten per cent rise on the present market would mean breaking even.

## Not a Speculation

The allegations that he speculated on the Winnipeg and Chicago exchanges was denied by the witness.

"I notice that the proceedings of this committee refer to speculation in Chicago and Winnipeg wheat," he said. "I wish to emphatically state that we have not speculated in a single bushel of wheat in the operations I have directed for the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., since November, 1930, (the year he took over). Moreover we have neither bought nor sold a single bushel of wheat or any other grain in Chicago."

When he took over the managership in 1930, Mr. McFarland said, the wheat stocks of Canada were owned about evenly by the Pools and the private grain trade. The task was to market the wheat. The stocks taken over from the Pools was in the form of actual wheat. By the middle of 1931 this had been converted into futures. Fair progress had been made in selling, but it soon became necessary to hold the Pool wheat off the market. In the winter of 1931-32, Mr. McFarland came to the conclusion that if prices were to be stabilized in the future it would be necessary not only to hold the wheat he had, but to take over supplies of wheat as offered and for which there was no apparent market. He recommended this to the banks and the Government and the necessary credits were arranged. When the large 1932 crop began to roll to market the exchange could only absorb a portion of the future sales. At times it was necessary for Mr. McFarland to take 75 per cent of the offerings.

## When a Sale Isn't a Sale

Mr. McFarland said the only way wheat can be disposed of effectively is to get it into the hands of consumers. Selling on the exchange is not a guarantee of a definite disposition. When price slumps occur the wheat thought to be sold tumbles back into the pit once again, adding to the price confusion.

In the fall of 1932, Mr. McFarland aimed to keep wheat at 50c a bushel. He bought wheat in large blocks and exhausted the Government line of credit with wheat at 45c a bushel. Before an extension of credit could be obtained

the price of wheat nose-dived from 45c to 38 3/4c. He had come to the conclusion after making enquiries, that this drop of 6 1/4c had been caused by the sale of 2 1/2 million bushels. Now what would have happened if ten times that volume of wheat had been dumped on the market with no buyers? That was the question he left before the committee. Indescribable chaos would develop with wheat possibly reaching to as low as 10c a bushel.

## No Profit Sought

Mr. McFarland said his operation consisted solely of supporting the market. He was not gambling, for such a term implies seeking a profit. All he sought to do was to provide a market for prairie wheat growers. If he had not done so the farmer would not have been able to sell his crop, for the simple reason that no market would have been available.

Mr. McFarland would not say how long it would take to wind up matters. He was not a seer or a prophet, he opined. The first step has been taken, he said, to straighten up the world wheat tangle—the reduction of acreage and production. He looked for no high prices for wheat, and hoped for no world famine. His concern rested with the Western farmers for whom he has labored without remuneration or hope of reward for going on four years. He was willing to reveal everything, but wouldn't take the responsibility of saying whether such an action would harm the market or otherwise but thought revealing the figures "wouldn't do it much good."

William Duff, Nova Scotian Liberal, who was one of the leading interrogators of Mr. McFarland, wanted to know who would shoulder the loss or accept the profit of the operation when everything was wound up. "I hope the profits will be so large that there will be a fight over them," smiled "John I."—as he is known to his friends on the prairies.

## McFARLAND'S STATEMENT

## Preliminary Remarks Prior to Giving His Evidence

Following is the preliminary statement John I. McFarland made in giving his evidence before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons, Ottawa:

John I. McFarland called.

Mr. Chairman, and Honorable Members, before making the statement which I have here in my hand, I am going to ask you to go back to when I started into this position, in 1930, and the circumstances leading up to my assuming the position. I landed in Montreal from the Imperial Conference shortly after the middle of November, 1930. I was met at the railway station by Mr. A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers' Association, in the morning. He told me he wanted to get me at once, because they had been awaiting my arrival in order to discuss with me the taking over of the position of general manager of that agency. I might go back a little way, to the journey across the Atlantic. That was the time when the bottom fell out of wheat. We were about half way over when wheat went down to 50 cents per bushel. Those were the circumstances under which I arrived in Montreal—an unheard of price—and my first reaction



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

to it was, no, I did not want to undertake such a responsibility. However, I went down to see some of the bankers. The bankers said someone must take it. Mine was the only name mentioned, and all the interested parties were agreed that I should act. I put it off for a few days and, finally, made a proposition that, under certain conditions, I would assume the position for a year. I laid down the conditions, and Mr. McPhail went back to Winnipeg, had a meeting of the directors, wired me on the train, that day, accepting these conditions. The conditions imposed by me were as follows:

(1) That we would close all foreign offices of the pool.

(2) The next condition of any importance was that I would accept no salary for the work which I was undertaking. They agreed to that and I was launched, much against my will and better judgment, into the wheat problem.

Now, that is the position leading up to it. The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers engaged me. I have reported to them at each meeting that they have had ever since. I have attended the meetings and reported to them. It is under that condition that I conducted the business which I have been administering. I will now read you my reply to the notice of the proceedings of this committee.

#### No Speculation

"I notice that the proceedings of this committee, before which I have been asked to appear, refer to speculation in Winnipeg and Chicago wheat. I wish to state most emphatically that we have not speculated in a single bushel of wheat in the operations which I have directed for the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited since November, 1930. Moreover, we have neither bought nor sold a single bushel of wheat or any other grain in Chicago. All our dealings have been in Winnipeg only. 'Speculation' as I understand it, means buying and selling stocks or goods in the hope of profiting by changes in the market value. Our operations were governed by no such considerations. Our only object since undertaking the operations which I have directed has been to assist the farmer in marketing his wheat, that is, transferring it from his farm to the ultimate consumer. Under normal economic conditions, when there was a fair equilibrium between supply and demand, the operations of the market so adjusted themselves that there had never been any difficulty in maintaining a reasonable price to the farmer in the transfer of his product to the consumer. Conditions in the past few years in the Canadian market have been such that the normal play of forces has disappeared, and some machinery had to be provided to take their place unless the wheat was to remain on the farms of the country. A wheat board was the usual suggested alternative. The method that has been pursued since November, 1930, has been an application of the principle of a wheat board, although Canada has not been directly interested in the transactions which have been made through the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of which I was appointed by the directors, the manager, and which position I still retain. By the adoption of the method which we have followed, it was hoped to prevent the dislocation of the machinery of distribution built up over the last forty years.

#### Summarizes Situation

"I think I might summarize the situation as follows:

"1. Practically all the farmers' wheat is sold by the producers to the elevator companies.

"2. The elevator companies pay cash for the wheat so sold and hypothecated to the banks, but inasmuch as the banks' advances in many instances amount to 80 per cent and more of the purchase price of the wheat, the banks, to protect their loans, insist upon the elevator companies selling from day to day the wheat they purchase in order that the possible risk to the banks may be reduced to a minimum. This is called 'hedging.' Prior to 1930 the purchase of these hedges was made by the speculative public. After 1929 this element largely disappeared and there were few purchasers for these hedges except the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, which has been acting as the buffer between the consumer and the farmer to enable the latter to continue to sell his wheat and receive the proceeds therefor, which otherwise would have been backed up upon his farm and remained there until such time as the demand made it possible to sell it; and with the surplus carryovers in the world it is impossible to say what the result would have been.

"3. The use of the word 'options' has caused much misunderstanding. Cash wheat purchased by elevator companies is, of necessity, sold for future delivery because it cannot be delivered until it has been transferred to the place where delivery of it can be made to the purchaser. The result is that forward sales, which are called 'options' or 'futures' are constantly made. Every bushel of wheat that has been purchased by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, can be taken delivery of at the dates fixed for delivery, upon payment of the purchase price."

#### DESERVES CONSIDERATION

##### McFarland Presents His Views on Western Farmers' Contribution

In concluding his evidence before the banking committee of the House of Commons, John I. McFarland said:

"Looking back at the problems that have confronted Canada, as well as other exporting countries, we find France with an 85 cent per bushel duty, with restrictions on milling and quotas, protecting their farmers up to the hilt so that they will get big prices for their wheat and encourage them to raise more; and that has been going on for three years. Germany with \$1.62 duty doing the same thing. Italy with \$1.03 duty and doing the same thing, their farmers all protected behind great tariff barriers, barriers that it is impossible for our farmers to climb over. Then there are lesser countries doing the same thing to a smaller degree but to a considerable extent increasing the prices to the native farmers in those countries. Then we look at Australia. Australia is bonusing her farmers. This year they are paying \$1,500,000 to their farmers. The Argentine has virtually got a wheat board, giving their farmers a good deal more money for their wheat than what they are selling it at overseas. The United States during this period have spent I don't know how much of that \$500,000,000 in support of wheat farmers, in all probability \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of it has gone to American wheat

farmers. Not only that but now they are paying them a processing bonus of so much per bushel in order for the American farmer to get through these trying times of depression. Japan protects her farmers to the extent of about 40 cents a bushel. China protects her farmers against our cheap wheat to the extent of 9 cents, I think. These are all the difficulties that our farmers have had to face in these trying times. But if you will only realize that in these three years, or a little more than three years, the Western farmer has marketed upwards of one billion bushels of wheat—and he has marketed that under these operations—and again nobody knows to what extent he had profited on a billion bushels; I do not know what he has profited, but \$100,000,000 would be a small guess, and all that has gone to the benefit not of the Western farmer only but to Canada as a whole.

"How can anybody complacently stand by and see the Western farmer eliminated when he has contributed some 31 or 32 per cent of the external trade of this country for the last twenty years? Could we stand by and let him be eliminated in a world that had barricaded itself against other exporting countries to support their farmers? No matter how much wheat had been guaranteed, and I do not know to what extent it has helped, but I will say this much: That a 10 per cent increase in the price of wheat would create a condition where there would be no call under government guarantees. Now 10 per cent is not much of an increase. I am somewhat of an optimist even yet, although I have had a lot of hard knocks. I have been asked to go over to Rome to attend this advisory council. What the discussion is going to be there I do not know, and I do not know what can be accomplished, but I have hopes that something yet will be worked out, that this wheat will be worth a little more money. The importing countries want the price up too. I forgot to mention the United Kingdom. Like all countries, they are helping their farmers to the extent of \$1.35 a bushel. I do not think this country has contributed very much to the Western Canadian farmer, in view of the handling of a billion bushels of wheat and all the benefits that have accrued to the rest of Canada by the increased price which I am positive has been brought into the country."

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF U.S. FARM PLAN

Wheat production must be geared to world demand.

American farmers are expected to sow for next year's harvest 15 per cent less wheat than heretofore.

With 40 million acres to be withdrawn from cultivation in the United States, wheat will have to follow corn and cotton, which have already been cut.

Piling up a wheat surplus simply makes more hunger in the world.

The London wheat agreement is a real contribution to economic peace and wheat policies in accord with it will fit into a world-wide plan for peace and prosperity.

Production of less wheat than is consumed is a temporarily necessary measure until the world surplus is absorbed.

Not these the lost, the hopeless,—

Those who have striven and died—

The real and fatal failures

Are those who have never tried.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## SUCCESSFUL SEED GROWER

The champion sweet clover seed grower of Canada is William J. Bryant, who lives at Boyle, Alberta, one hundred miles north of Edmonton. Mr. Bryant won the championship at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto last fall. He also won the Alberta wheat championship with a sample of Reward wheat shown at the Provincial Seed Fair held in Calgary in February.

The subject of this brief article is of British stock, having been born in Cowley in the county of Middlesex, England, fifteen miles from old London. In 1907 he left his native land for Canada, coming straight through to Calgary. Young Bryant got a job as a railway laborer and worked his way up until he was a roadmaster. For nineteen years he followed railroading as an occupation and then went into farming.

## Starts Farming at 47

Mr. Bryant's success reads like romance. He is a man of fifty-six years and did not take up farming until he was 47 years old. Ordinarily one would predict failure for an individual launching into the stormy occupation of farming with no experience at such an age. He had been a railroad worker for nineteen years. But the man has something in his makeup that drove him on to one success after another. He is now recognized as a leader in seed grain production and has placed the name of Boyle on the map.

Mr. Bryant produced some nice sweet clover seed in 1933 and found its quality secured a ready market for it. He entered a sample at the Provincial Seed Fair in 1933 and won first prize, \$10 in cash. He used this money to purchase certified Reward wheat from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe. The wheat was seeded in 1933 and it was from the production obtained that the Provincial prize-winning sample was selected. A sample from the same grain won sixth prize at the big Chicago Hay and Grain Show last fall.

## List of Winnings

Among other winnings achieved by this Boyle farmer were: third prize in the sweet clover class at the Regina World's Grain Exhibition; second prize at 1933 Chicago Grain Show with sweet clover; first in sweet clover at the 1934 Alberta Provincial Seed Fair.

Mr. Bryant is a man who appreciates his responsibilities and takes an active part in community life. He is a member of the Boyle U.F.A. Local, chairman of the Boyle Wheat Pool Local, and a life member of the Boyle Board of Trade.

Mr. Bryant specializes in sweet clover and wheat on his quarter section of land. He raised 47,000 pounds of sweet clover seed last year and disposed of 39,000 to his neighbors. He has made a study of sweet clover and his fields present a fine sight when in full bloom. Recently he has been experimenting with some of the new Alpha sweet clover, seed of which he secured from the University of Saskatchewan. This new variety has done very well and Mr. Bryant believes it will supplant all other varieties. Alpha is very leafy and has a rapid growth. It makes an exceptionally fine sweet clover hay.

## Plans for 1934

This year Mr. Bryant is planning on seeding from 15 to 20 acres to Certified Reward wheat. He has also secured two bushels of Herman Trelle special Reward

## INTERIM PAYMENT MADE

On the 1st of April distribution was completed of an interim payment of 15c a bushel on all grades of wheat delivered to the 1933 voluntary pool on which settlement had been issued up to and including March 31st, 1934, and where delivery checking coupons had been surrendered.

Pool members who are interested in deliveries to the 1933 pool and who have not received cheque covering this interim payment should be sure whether or not their delivery checking coupons have been forwarded to head office. This distribution is based on checking coupon surrendered.

The initial payment schedule of 35c basis 1 Northern in store Vancouver, as in effect since the first of the present crop season, has been increased by 15 cents a bushel on all grades of wheat, until otherwise altered, on any deliveries made on pool basis after March 31st, 1934.

## Interest Evinced at Wheat Pool Meetings

Records show an attendance of 5,556 people at a total of 143 meetings held under the auspices of the Wheat Pool since last November. Reports from officials said greater interest is being evinced than for some years past.

At nearly all of the meetings the question of the International Wheat Agreement and its effect upon the individual grower was discussed. Practically all meetings passed resolutions endorsing the action taken by the Alberta Wheat Pool convention in suggesting that the agreement be implemented by an individual quota system and the establishment of a national wheat board. At a number of points additional resolutions were dealt with suggesting a minimum wheat acreage under which no quota should apply.

## Junior Wheat Clubs

Organization of Junior Wheat Clubs for the current year has been virtually completed. Arrangements have been made to start approximately 750 Alberta farm youths in the wheat club work, there being 43 clubs this year as compared with 45 last year. Of the new members, 301 are using Marquis wheat, 76 are using Reward and 31 are using Red Bobs. There has been great interest taken in this work this spring and strong demand for enlargement of the movement. Circumstances, however, restricted the extent of enlargement at the present time.

for seeding purposes and two bushels of Joseph H. B. Smith's strain of Reward. Mr. Bryant's object is to compare the production of these strains with his own, but he doubts if they will be any better.

Four years' work was devoted to his sweet clover before he exhibited any of it. He believes it to be an exceptionally fine strain and has found it a ready seller, customers coming back year after year.

Mr. Bryant's recent visit to Calgary was the first in 20 years. He expressed the opinion that the city which was his first Canadian home, had progressed since he first saw it.

The Boyle Board of Trade arranged a banquet in Mr. Bryant's honor on April 2nd.

## WHEAT CONTROL BILL

Because, as Premier Brownlee explained, any wheat acreage reduction scheme for Alberta is not practical and the only alternative is the quota plan by means of which every wheat grower would have a definite allotment which he could deliver, the Provincial Government is in favor of the quota plan. The "Control of Marketing of Wheat Act," introduced into the Legislature, provides for the setting up of machinery for a quota plan. Similar legislation has been introduced in the Legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The Premier made an appeal to the Legislature to forget politics when dealing with the wheat problem. The act will not be put in force until a big wheat crop is indicated by early summer. Extreme difficulties will have to be overcome, he said, and if the act proves unworkable it will mean falling back to what the Federal Government is now doing in support of the wheat market (McFarland operations).

Under a quota plan, the producer will not be hurt in retaining a small percentage of the crop harvested. This will keep the surplus of carry-over out of the visible supplies and also lead to some curbing of production. Premier Brownlee said that there is reason to hope a national wheat board would be formed. Provincial control boards, or a joint Western board are not wanted if a national marketing board can be obtained.

The bill is an outcome of the International Wheat Agreement and aims to supply the Canadian quota for the crop year 1934-35. By it the Provincial Government is given power to make regulations for the establishment of quotas, licensing of producers, and otherwise to regulate and control the delivery and marketing of wheat. For this purpose the Government of the Province may set up a board in the event of its becoming necessary to do so. Furthermore, the Government of Alberta may set up a joint board along with Manitoba and Saskatchewan and possibly with the Federal Government as well, for the controlling and marketing of deliveries during the year specified.

The purpose of the bill appears to be that when the general condition and possible volume of the 1934 wheat crop becomes observable next summer, and when world wheat import requirements for the next crop year are estimated, the Governments will have the requisite power to set up an individual delivery quota scheme and possibly a national wheat board.

The Canadian quota for the crop year 1934-35 is reckoned on a basis of acreages in 1931-32-33 and yields over the immediate past ten year period.

The Alberta Legislature passed the second reading of the wheat control bill by a 47-6 vote. Supporting the Government were five Conservatives, three Labor, three Independents and four Liberals.

The first inkling of the total production of wheat in Russia in 1933 comes from a preliminary estimate issued by the Soviet authorities. The crop totalled 1,021,000-000 bushels, this report states. This figure looks large as compared with Broomhall's estimate of 960 million bushels. In 1932 the Russian crop was given as 735,000,000 bushels. Judging by comments of British importers, the Russian 1933 wheat is low in quality.



## SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 9)

the Minister of Public Works. Ultimately, at the suggestion of Premier Brownlee, the matter was sent to the Agricultural Committee. At the same time, the Premier said, if the committee failed to bring in a report in time, the Government would take up the matter with Ottawa with a view to having the Grain Board deal with it.

**Moving Pictures Which Feature Crime**

An interesting debate in which Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, took a prominent part, was initiated by Mr. Matheson in a motion asking that moving pictures which feature gunplay, murder, rapine and robbery and kindred subjects be prohibited in Alberta. All sides of the House saw the importance of the subject and all speakers pointed out the good or ill effects which the movies might have on the children.

The Premier told of the difficulties encountered in censorship of pictures and foresaw how prohibition might result in the closing of many theatres. Out of the debate it developed that there was the possibility of forming one censorship body for all the prairie Provinces, thus reducing expense and providing for a uniformity in exhibition.

A number of resolutions calling for certain highway construction or repairs have been under discussion. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that these matters were best left in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

**Peace River Highway**

One motion by L. A. Giroux, Liberal, Grouard, asking that such portions of the Athabasca, Peace River and Sturgeon roads and hills, which are impassable in wet weather, be repaired and gravelled, was, on motion of Hugh Allen, U.F.A., Peace River, amended to make it refer specifically to the Peace River Highway. This amendment was carried by a vote of 32 to 13. Then the motion as amended was defeated by a vote of 20 to 25.

Peculiarly enough, Mr. Giroux, in company with the other Liberals, voted against his own motion as amended, whereat the Premier remarked: "I am delighted that Mr. Giroux has voted against something for the Peace River Highway."

In the midst of the laughter which followed, Mr. Giroux was heard to remark that he did not vote against the highway but against delay.

A resolution calling on the Federal Government seriously to consider undertaking the William Pearce Stock Watering Scheme in the eastern part of the Province north of Red Deer, was introduced by Gordon Forster, U.F.A., Hand Hills.

The Howson charge that the Government had interfered with the proper course of justice has not been given the support of any evidence, although the Liberal Leader did hint at causing a proper inquiry to be made.

**Howson Is Castigated**

Upon this matter he was severely castigated by Hugh Farthing, who declared that the charge was entirely unsupported by evidence. It was a grave allegation to make, as it struck at the very foundation of British rights. Without further particulars the Conservatives could not possibly countenance such a charge. To convict the Government on a mere statement would be like finding a man guilty without knowing of what he was really accused.

Other ridiculous charges made by the Liberal Group were given short shrift.

## Premier Welcomes Thorough Inquiry Into Telephone System

Government Already in Touch With Experts—Will Show That "Everything That Could Be Done Has Been Done," States Premier

By SYDNEY MAY

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, April 1st.—One of the most interesting, if not the most important debate of the present session of the Alberta Legislature was initiated by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, when he sought, by resolution of the House, an enquiry into all phases of the Alberta Telephone System.

The fact that such an enquiry was welcomed by the Government, as Premier Brownlee was quick to make known, did not, however, satisfy the Liberal opposition.

Accordingly, Mr. Montgomery, Liberal, Wetaskiwin, moved an amendment to Mr. Duggan's motion calling for a complete appraisal of the system and a report on its present condition so that a plan could be evolved "to preserve and maintain the service for all the people of Alberta."

**Does Not Blame Farmers' Government**

In support of his motion Mr. Duggan declared that the Public Accounts showed an alarming state of affairs in regard to the Telephone System. However, he did not blame the Farmers' Government for this, although they must accept their share of the responsibility along with previous administrations.

The whole history of the Telephone System was outlined by Mr. Duggan in order to show, as he contended, accrued aggregate losses of \$10,000,000.

In his opinion, millions of dollars had been spent, since the system was inaugurated, for the purpose of buying popularity in the country. He considered, having regard to the way in which the system had been run, it had inflicted a "deadly blow to public ownership."

The Conservative leader quoted figures galore to prove his contentions and used so many miles of wire that even the press gallery columnists got tangled up trying to follow his "line" of argument.

Many suggestions were advanced by Mr. Duggan for dealing with the situation. He favored continuing the formation of local companies to take over rural units. He also wanted an increase in rural fees and suggested the imposition of a rural land tax or the granting of a subvention from general revenue.

Mr. Giroux alleged that patronage on roadwork was given to U.F.A. "heelers." Prompt and emphatic came the denial of the Minister of Public Works. Moreover, said he, the Liberal member knew well that no such conditions existed.

Mr. Dechene had no better luck when he told the House that "there is a rumor around the country that some of our trust funds, such as school funds, are not there."

Equally as prompt and emphatic was the denial of the Premier. In no uncertain tones he declared that no trust funds of the Province have been diverted for other purposes.

**States \$2,000,000 Lost**

According to Mr. Duggan, the system as it now stood, showed that a known sum of more than \$2,000,000 had been lost; an indefinite amount had also been lost apart from depreciation of existing assets. There was also a huge loss which had not been estimated.

Replying to J. Russell Love, U.F.A., Wainwright, Mr. Duggan would not admit that the loss of rural subscribers was due to the farmers' inability to pay for a telephone service. The trouble, the Conservative leader thought, went back far beyond the years of depression, right back to the time the system was first started.

Mr. Montgomery, in support of his amendment, quoted copiously from the old Wray report in an endeavor to show that the Government had not carried out many of its recommendations. He wanted experts to appraise the system so that the people would know just where they got off at.

In this he was supported by his leader, W. R. Howson, who thought that a committee of the House could not be sufficiently informed to enable it to deal with a serious problem of this nature. It was essential, he declared, that an expert should be brought in to make a thorough appraisal of the system.

Mr. Duggan, himself, however, nullified such a suggestion by stating, when he closed the debate, that the first step should be taken by a committee of the House in order that they might acquire the necessary knowledge to deal with the matter. After that, he said, it would be time enough to take the next step and call in experts.

**Government Has Already Acted**

Premier Brownlee made short work of the Liberal amendment by showing that the Government was already in touch with experts.

He declared, immediately, that not only would the Government welcome a thorough enquiry into the working of the system, but was ready and willing to place all its knowledge and resources at the disposal of the committee.

By the time the committee had finished its deliberations, said Mr. Brownlee, they would be sadder and wiser men. They would also find that everything that could possibly be done in connection with the Telephone System, having regard to conditions as they are today, had been done and was still being done by the Government.

The Premier pointed out that the system had grown in accordance with the demands made upon it by the people themselves. They had, when times were good, thought that the development of the Province would be much more rapid than it had been. How could the Government be blamed for that? He doubted if any Government, his own, or any other, could have withstood this pressure for service. It had, in fact, reached a point



where one mile of wire was required for every rural phone.

### Not Sufficient Population

It was not necessary to look very far, said the Premier, to see that there is not a sufficient density of population to make the rural system a paying one. And, he declared, there are no business brains in Canada or the world today sufficiently able or bright enough to overcome this burden of overhead due entirely to expansion without population. If the proposed inquiry was for the purpose of finding such a solution, it might as well stop there and then because it couldn't be done.

Mr. Brownlee pointed out that the Alberta Telephone System was not alone in its troubles. Down in the thickly populated east, other systems had lost subscribers at such a rate that dividends had had to be cut. Even the great Bell Telephone System was among the victims as the figures he quoted convincingly proved.

Taking all the figures used by the Conservative leader as correct, the Prem-

ier reminded the House that they did not take into consideration the saleable value of the system. He was free to state that they had been approached more than once with offers that would more than take care of all the indebtedness.

### States Calgary Discriminated Against

Hugh Farthing, Conservative, Calgary, interjected a local angle into the debate when he contended that the citizens in Calgary were discriminated against in the matter of arrears. He complained they were promptly cut off for non-payment while rural subscribers were allowed to run on more or less indefinitely.

C. Lionel Gibbs, Labor, declared that the real source of the trouble began at a time when things were in good "Conservative" hands. He wanted the Telephone System treated as part of the social service of the people.

Ultimately the Montgomery amendment calling for an immediate expert appraisal was defeated by a vote of 40 to 14 and the original motion of Mr. Duggan was carried.

consternation in the Liberal ranks. The Liberal caucus had voted for private ownership a few days previously. The Western Liberals were, of course, in favor of public ownership, but were voted down by their Eastern associates. A vote in the House would, therefore, either split the Liberal party or the Western members would have to explain to their constituents why they wanted a privately owned Central Bank. Accordingly, the Liberal party was in an uproar and dozens of them, including the leader, pulled out their book of Parliamentary Rules the moment Mr. Coote made his motion. By and by Mr. Mackenzie of Vancouver journeyed across the floor and held court with the Minister of Finance, whereupon he rose on a point of order and asked that our motion be ruled out. It was a flimsy pretext upon which the point of order was based, but it was sustained by the Speaker and the Liberal party was saved.

### Abandon Gold Basis

The C.C.F. members on the Banking Committee are working hard for important changes in the Central Bank Act. Not only will we urge social ownership of the bank, but we will contend for the complete abandonment of the gold basis upon which the act is framed. In this connection we have asked that Major C. Hugh Douglas be called to present his views.

### Tendency Toward Reform

In fairness it must be said that in certain details both the Bank Act and the Central Bank Act give indications of a tendency toward monetary reform, but fundamentally there is no real change. While we are not over-hopeful of being able to change the basis of these acts this year, we are gratified at the marked change in attitude as compared with previous revisions. So there actually may come a time when our financial system will be based on common sense instead of superstition.

### "INTERDEPENDENCE"

"Interdependence," a quarterly review of the League of Nations and International Affairs, published by the League of Nations Society in Canada, 389½ Wellington Street, Ottawa, contains much matter of interest to all Canadians. The current issue contains articles, etc., on Canada and world peace, including an appeal signed by Premier Bennett, the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and Mr. J. S. Woods-worth. The price is 25c per copy or \$1.00 per year.

### CANADA, 1934

"Canada 1934" is the latest edition of the useful annual handbooks issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and it contains a good deal of statistical and other information on the history, resources, industries and commerce of the country. It can be secured on application to the Bureau at Ottawa.

J. A. Johansen, U.F.A. Director, and John Woolford, Sr., assisted in the re-organizing of St. Mary's U.F.A. Local. Twelve members signed up, and A. W. Zeigler and R. Sloan were elected as president and vice-president of the Local. Mr. Woolford writes that the Woolford Local has a larger paid-up membership than for the past several years and adds, "It would seem to me that we older members are getting younger and our Locals are getting stronger."

## They Wanted to Know

By SYDNEY MAY

EDMONTON—Is the Provincial Liberal party preparing for a strenuous election campaign? Will they make good their promise or threat to place a candidate in every constituency? Have they already appointed a publicity manager for the coming battle?

These are questions that are being freely asked in the capital city. And in most cases the answers are in the affirmative.

Some credence is lent to these viewpoints by the number of questions and requests for returns fired at the Government by the Liberal members of the House, it being surmised that information was sought for the purpose of compiling campaign material.

On the other hand it should be remembered that the same group has been guilty of similar tactics during previous sessions of the Legislature.

On this occasion, however, it is worthy of note that replies and returns have been forthcoming with a promptitude that speaks well for the efficiency of the various Government departments and the Ministers in whose charge they are.

Time after time, during the present session, a Liberal member has risen in his seat to put the question or ask for the return standing in his name on the order paper, only to have his question answered or the return tabled almost before he has had time to resume his seat.

For some unexplained reason, Mr. Montgomery, Liberal member for Wetaskiwin, is about the most persistent seeker after knowledge that Ministers have to face.

His questions are prolific and they are by no means modest in their demands. For instance, in asking for information regarding revenue received from natural resources during 1933, Mr. Montgomery sought a return which in reality called for the answer to no less than 23 queries.

Another of the Wetaskiwin member's posers concerned telephones. This involved replying to no less than 22 ques-

tions to say nothing of a large number of sub-queries.

A further quiz by Mr. Montgomery was not quite so lengthy. It involved answers to only 14 queries. These concerned the employment of Dr. Walter Scott by the Government.

Mr. Mitchell was a close second to Mr. Montgomery. Among his numerous requests was one regarding the bonding of school trustees, which, in fact, was a series of 15 questions.

But for the fact that Ministers were on their toes and were able to deal with this barrage with exemplary quickness the session would probably have been more prolonged than it has been.

### CENTRAL BANK AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 8)

have been moved by the three C.C.F. members.

#### Central Bank

The two important principles to be decided in connection with the Central Bank are:

(1) Shall it be a Government owned and controlled bank, or privately owned?

(2) In the performing of its credit controlling functions internally, will it be guided by an accepted international gold standard, or by the economic requirements of the country?

If we could obtain a Central Bank which would manage our currency and credit with a view to the consumption of goods rather than to the maintaining of the so-called gold basis, it would matter little whether the bank was privately owned or publicly owned. But we have contended for a publicly owned bank chiefly because private bankers are bound to adhere to the gold basis theory because they think it is to their own personal interests to do so.

#### Public Ownership Motion

On second reading of the bill we moved for public ownership. This caused



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Make up your order from any seed list, advertisement or see my selection of over 1,000 varieties; I will fill the order to your entire satisfaction—probably at less money in some varieties, but in no case higher than the lowest price quoted to you elsewhere.

I will also hand you "**MERCHANTS NEW WAY COUPON**" worth 25c in **FREE** Seeds.

I expect no business on sentiment. This is a direct and drastic challenge on the one fundamental of price for both **GARDEN** and **FIELD SEEDS**, the best that nature and experienced cultivation have produced.

Buy your Seeds from your Local Merchant, the store that serves you faithfully 365 days every year.

Let me buy your continuing confidence  
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Do me a courtesy and yourself a real service by calling and verifying this offer. Before you buy Seeds anywhere see me.

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# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Tragedy of Many Women Workers Revealed to Parliamentary Committee

How the Fierce Competitive Conditions Have Brought Economic Slavery to Canadians in Various Industries

Ottawa.

Dear Farm Women:

No doubt some of you see Hansard and read with interest the discussions which are taking place in the Federal House. Probably you feel some of the speeches could well come under the classification of "piffle," while others show that the speakers have put a lot of thought and study into their preparation.

If this were all the members had to do it would give them quite a lot of spare time, but some of the most important work, as most of you realize, is done in committee. There are several committees which sit every year and attend to the work allotted to them. These committees have a pro-rata quota from each party or group in the House, which of course allows the Government in power always to have the majority representation over any other particular group.

There are several regular committees, such as Banking and Commerce, and this year its work is very much increased as both the central bank, named "The Bank of Canada," and the renewal of bank charters come up for discussion. This latter occurs every ten years, and on this occasion the time was extended to the eleventh year. Some other committees are Agriculture, Railways and Canals, Mines and Minerals, Public Accounts, Privileges and Elections and International and Foreign Relations, etc., and the different members are selected by their groups or parties to serve on them.

### "Spread of Prices" Committee

In addition to these regular committees, from time to time special committees are formed to deal with subjects as occasion arises. This year, for instance, a special committee that is attracting much attention is the "Spread of Prices" Committee as it is called. You will recall that Mr. Bennett moved that a standing committee of eleven members of the House be appointed to enquire into and investigate the causes of the spread of prices between those received by the producer and paid by the consumer, the system of distribution in Canada of farm and other natural products as well as manufactured products, and more particularly to enquire into the effect of mass buying by department and chain stores upon the retail trade of the country, as well as upon the business of manufacturers and producers. The committee was also instructed to enquire into the labor conditions prevailing in industries supplying these stores, and the effect of these conditions upon the standard of living; also the relation between the flour milling industry and the bakeries of the country, and the methods and system prevailing in the marketing of live stock for domestic consumption

and export, and the extent to which the present system affords or restricts opportunity for fair returns to producers.

This, as you will see, is a very large order and no one committee could go into all the details of such a work and have it completed to report to Parliament. However, that committee have power to appoint commissions to work for them, and they have gone hard at work at the specific cases mentioned, and many witnesses have already been heard.

The committee is now meeting twice a day save on Mondays and Tuesdays, with D. M. Kennedy the member from our group. The general public can attend and a busy scene presents itself. Mr. H. H. Stevens is the chairman and Mr. Somerville the lawyer for the committee. Members of Parliament can ask questions, but only the members of the committee vote. Thus, Mr. Heaps is a regular attendant, an observer in the interests of Labor, and not a silent observer by any means.

### Economic Slavery

Minimum Wage Officers of both Ontario and Quebec have been called and put on oath and questioned, and from them they have learned that from ten to fifteen per cent of garment workers, boot and shoe workers, workers in the needle trade (sewing garments) and workers in the furniture trade get less than the minimum wage, some getting as low as \$1.50 to \$2.00, while the minimum wage is \$12.50 per week—that is the minimum wage for women.

Very clever ruses are adopted to do these things and still be within the law. For instance they work out the price per hour and then keep the employees going part time or else resort to piece work, and offer work which for instance requires ten hours to accomplish, but give them five hours' pay if they want the job. Can you imagine the accompanying tragedies there must be when young girls attempt to live on such wages. If they do keep solely to their wages, how can one call it living? Is it not a mere existence instead of the beautiful, full experience it might be and should be? We have talked glibly of sweated labor in the old countries and in the Orient, but it does not seem as though we had any occasion to be virtuous. Slavery in one form may be a thing of the past, but economic slavery is a tragedy that is with us today.

J. J. Frawley, K.C., of the Attorney General's Department of our own Province, told about milk as a public utility in Alberta, where the price was raised to the producer without an increase to the consumer.

### Department and Chain Stores

Retail merchants have complained about the unethical practices of the

department and chain stores. They have cited their practice of "loss leaders," whereby some commodity is advertised very cheaply (below cost) in order to get people into the stores early to do their shopping. Instances given were milk, soap, suits, beef, turkeys, etc. The result is that other stores have been obliged to come down and bring down the price they can give the producer. They have quoted fraudulent advertisements; advertisements of goods they really did not have or goods which resembled others in appearance. For instance, they advertised Harris Tweeds when possibly they had none at all but only something that resembled Harris Tweeds.

Also it has been stated that department and chain stores have dictated to manufacturers the terms on which they must sell to them, and also the terms they must quote to retailers.

It must be borne in mind that thus far only one side has been presented and no doubt other versions will be heard; but at least enough has been disclosed to show that the present competitive system which exists round the motive of profit resorts to methods which make life a mere struggle for existence, a piteous joyless affair for many. Perhaps the outcome of the findings may be to make more and more people determine we will found instead of our present system a system based on co-operative production and distribution in which human need shall be the first consideration.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

### Bulletins of World Peace

Dealing with international affairs and Canada's part in maintaining world peace, the Edmonton branch of the Women's International League are issuing a series of monthly bulletins. It is hoped that women's organizations will make use of these bulletins, which can be obtained, for a nominal fee, from Mrs. H. L. Seymour, 10931-83rd Ave., Edmonton.

### Snapshot Contests

A Planted Beauty Spot Contest and a Rock Garden and Pool Contest are being sponsored again this year by the U.F.W.A. Bowden Nurseries are offering prizes of \$10 and \$5 for the first, and Lacombe Nurseries prizes of \$10 and \$5 for the second contest. Snapshots for these competitions should be sent to Central Office.

### Camrose U.F.W.A. Conference

Representatives of U.F.W.A. Locals in Camrose Provincial Constituency met recently with Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director, to make plans for a summer conference, which will be held in Camrose on July 10th and will include a handicrafts contest. The meeting was entertained by Camrose U.F.W.A. Local, which displayed an advertising quilt, made of 42 blocks, each one of which was sold for a dollar.



## Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

**Sounding Lake:** "The money question is quite a problem" here, but the members thoroughly enjoy their meetings.

**Raymond:** A demonstration on recipes for spring cleaning was the chief feature of a recent meeting.

**Battleview:** Had for their last roll call topic, "How the U.F.W.A. has benefited me."

**Notre Dame:** Heard with keen interest their delegate's report; held a successful whist drive.

**Dalemead:** Heard good papers on Home Beautification, by Mrs. M. Vandervelde and Mrs. A. Vandervelde.

**Ministik:** Heard an interesting report of the Convention, by Mrs. D. R. Swaby; are donating a box to the Hope Mission.

**Three Hills:** Are fitting up their U.F.W.A. club room; sponsored a play, which brought in \$66.

**Waskatenau:** Are following the Executive's program; impose a fine of one cent for failure to respond to the roll call

**Whetsel:** Have planned a garden competition; realized a goodly sum from a concert on March 23rd.

**Spring Ridge:** Enjoyed a social meeting, with the U.F.A. Local, following their last business meeting.

**Tofield:** Held a successful whist drive and dance in March, arranged for a lecture on cancer by Dr. Law.

**Grantham:** Elected as their officers Mrs. McNiven and Miss Frances McGregor.

**Round Lake:** Heard an instructive paper on current events, by Miss R. McRae, at their March meeting; enjoyed an advertisement contest.

**Carseland:** Is still "on the map"; co-operated with the U.F.A. in debates against Dalemead Local, and in holding a St. Patrick's dance.

**Okotoks:** Have had well attended and interesting meetings; held old-time dance and a bridge party; are making two quilts, one to be raffled and one to be given away.

**Kirriemuir:** Put on a successful hard times dance and raffle, and a St. Patrick's dance, proceeds to be devoted to the annual summer picnic.

**Fawcett:** Was organized with five members, since increased to ten; Mrs. M. Nelson and Mrs. E. R. Jackson are the officers.

**Reid Hill:** Is a new Local, in the Macleod constituency; Mrs. Nels Nelson is president and Mrs. E. R. Kuykendall secretary.

**Balzac:** Had a splendid meeting in March; heard paper on state medicine by Mrs. Millar; discussed Junior Conference.

**Utopia:** Have done a great deal of relief work during the winter; are endeavoring to get some of the Juniors to join the Local.

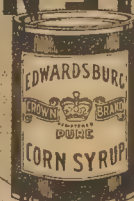
**Longheed:** Decided to have a question box at each meeting, in April on "Gardening"; held a special meeting to work on their Sunshine quilt.

**Horse Hills:** Found a debate on "Resolved that woman is the head of the house" highly amusing; to make a study of state medicine.

**Avondale:** Raised some money from a play; made a quilt for Sunshine; assisted

# EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The  
economical  
and delicious  
table syrup



A  
nourishing  
sweet for the  
whole family

THE CANADA STARCH CO.

LIMITED, MONTREAL



## Mr. and Mrs. U.F.A. MEMBER

Do you wish to save money on your flour purchases, and at the same time participate in net profits?

If so, write to

**NORTH WEST MILL & FEED CO. Ltd.**  
SOUTH EDMONTON ALBERTA  
for particulars.

## Announcing

# IMPROVED QUALITY

## John Bull Table Salt



Quality definitely improved because this well known salt now contains

## FREE RUNNING ADMIXTURE

You will, therefore, receive this salt from your dealer in good free running condition.

JOHN BULL TABLE SALT is packed in 3 1/2's, 7's and 14's in White Cotton Bags.

*This is the economical way  
to buy table salt*

This salt is excellent for every household use.

Made in Cheshire, England

Specially suitable for butter making

Famous for free running quality

Snow White appearance

Speed in dissolving

Mild Flavor

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER

**SHANAHAN CHEMICALS LIMITED**

IMPORTERS — VANCOUVER, B.C.



## HOW ONE MAN LOST 19 lbs. FAT

### Now Feels Absolutely Fit

A fat man is commonly supposed to be good-humoured, easy-going. But there is many a fat man who finds the going far from easy. The following letter describes one typical instance:—

"I began to put on weight this year, and developed stoutness in the stomach which was very ugly. I took Kruschen Salts each morning for a month, and reduced my weight 13 lbs. So I kept on, and have now reduced 19 lbs. altogether. Apart from that, it has also relieved me of headaches, and I feel absolutely fit each morning, ready for a hard day's work."—H. M.

Taken every morning, Kruschen effects a perfectly natural clearance of undigested food substances and all excessive watery waste matter. Unless this wastage is regularly expelled Nature will eventually store it up out of the way in the form of ugly fat. Once Kruschen gets into the blood you will soon see that double chin begin to go, and that too prominent abdomen begin to disappear.

**for STIFFNESS**  
Plenty of Minard's well rubbed in soon sets you right. Bathe the sore part with warm water before you start.

34 You'll soon limber up!

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

**DRUGS**

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL BELTS,  
ELASTIC HOSIERY,  
SICK ROOM SUPPLIES,  
VETERINARY PREPARATIONS  
at City Prices

Orders from out of town customers are  
filled promptly.

**FARROW'S DRUG STORE**  
810 1st Street West, Calgary

FOR YOUR **CASH** OLD GOLD

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?  
START A TREASURE HUNT TODAY  
SEND YOUR GOLD TO US  
We pay the highest cash prices for Bridgework,  
Watch Chains, Watch Cases, Rings and anything  
made of gold.

Prompt Cash Remittance.  
**GLOBE JEWELRY CO.**  
316 MACHRAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Greatest  
BARGAIN  
ever offered  
in  
High-Grade  
GLASSES

Only  
\$1.75 to \$3.95  
Send for catalog, test  
charts & free trial glasses.  
**GUARANTEE SPECTACLE CO.**  
961 HOWE STREET VANCOUVER, B.C.

in a financial way to form the new Harmony Local.

**Brooksona:** Was organized in Wetaskiwin constituency, by Mrs. Ray Carter. The officers are: Mrs. M. E. Clark and Mrs. E. J. Lloyd.

**Starline:** Held their 183rd meeting recently; enjoyed a thoughtful address by Mr. Haslam and a musical program by Misses Vivian and Betty Wendelboe.

**Conjuring:** Discussed state medicine and the bill requiring health certificates before marriage; are buying flower seeds and plants for their members.

**Englewood:** Decided to make wool comforters during the summer, and sell them; cleared \$5 from a card party and dance.

**Fleet:** Are sponsoring plays by young people from nearby districts; bought burlap at 7 cents a yard for the ceiling, sides, and back of their stage, and cretonne for door and window openings.

**Poplar Lake:** Enjoyed splendid papers by Mrs. T. Burns on state medicine, by Mrs. Burnell on temperance, by Mrs. Whiteford on current events and an amusing reading.

**Energetic:** Heard a fine paper on the effects of the home environment on children, by Miss Mona Topp, and an interesting report by their delegate, Mrs. J. B. Ellert, at their last meeting.

**Coaldale:** Among other donations, gave \$5 to a needy family in the city; as well as food supplies, enjoyed papers by Mrs. Halbersen, on current events, and by Mrs. McCann, on state medicine.

**Lamont:** Have a very enthusiastic Local; are paying their delegate's expenses by making an autograph quilt; are getting a University Extension library.

**Beatty and Bowling Green:** Held eleven good meetings last year; enjoyed their delegate's report; held whist drives at a very small admittance charge; made two quilts for a needy family.

**Conrich:** At their annual meeting presented salad bowls, with silver servers, to their retiring president, Mrs. M. D. Carlyle, and their secretary, Miss Janet Hodgson.

**McCafferty:** Replies to the roll call on the best features of the U.F.W.A. revealed a marked similarity. The report of their delegate, Mrs. P. Mahoney, was deeply appreciated.

**Arrowwood:** Entertained the newly organized Queenstown U.F.W.A. at their March meeting. Their program for the year, in printed form, presents a good combination of entertainment and study.

**Fort Vermilion:** Enjoyed a program of Irish songs and Irish jokes, by Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. S. Lawrence and Mrs. McGrew; took in \$30 from a dance.

**High River:** Heard thoughtful talks from Mrs. Kiser, on the significance of Easter, and from Mrs. Bert Cousins, on "What would Christ think of the world today?"

**Water Glen:** Are making a quilt to be raffled in aid of their general funds; raise money for a flower fund by a birthday bank, to which each member pays according to her age.

**Wild Rose:** Found a fish pond a source of amusement and also of revenue; are co-operating with the U.F.A. and Junior Locals in promoting sports and entertainment.

**Swalwell:** Have started a library, which is open to the public; cleared over

\$35 from bridge parties during the winter; arranged to serve dinner at an "Old People's" entertainment with the U.F.A.

**Namoo:** Put up two of their members, Mrs. M. Lowe and Mrs. H. Speers, to debate against Messrs. D. Harrold and J. Crozier on the subject: "Resolved that to promote the C.C.F. would be in the best interests of Canada."

**Ranfurly:** Sustained a very great loss this winter in the death of Mrs. A. W. Thompson, a former secretary and energetic worker for the Local. Her willing help and kind and friendly personality are greatly missed, writes the secretary.

**Helmsdale:** Appointed one of their members to debate, with one of the men, against a Junior team, on the Douglas system; passed a resolution expressing appreciation of Mr. Aberhart's propaganda on this subject.

**Beddington:** Listened with pleasure to Irish songs and an Irish reading by Mrs. E. Goodkey, and piano solos by Miss Grace Scholefield, at their last meeting; made \$23.70 from a whist drive and dance.

**Veteran:** Held an enjoyable tea in honor of Mrs. Wm. Dow, who is leaving the district, and made presentation in token of their appreciation of her support of the Local during the nineteen years since it was formed.

**Turin:** Heard interesting papers on state medicine, by Mrs. Taylor; and on current events, by Mrs. B. W. Baines; raised over \$17 from a banquet; are paying half their members' fees from Local funds.

**Sexsmith:** Hold their meetings at the same house and same evening as the U.F.A. Local. Last year paid hospital expenses for a needy mother, and assisted another family; are planning, with the U.F.A., to build a small hall to replace the one that was burned down.

**Winona:** Passed a resolution approving of the appointment of a local health officer by the Municipal Council upon certain conditions; and another emphatically protesting against the granting of a license for a beer parlor in Paradise Valley.

**Millet:** "Social Science in the Schools" was the topic of an interesting address by Mrs. W. Ross; had a good report from their delegate to the Convention, Mrs. Loader; have raised funds by making a small charge for refreshments at debates and public meetings.

## SEASONABLE RECIPES

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Home-made Yeast Cakes:** Scald 1 quart of buttermilk; when lukewarm, add two yeast cakes; let rise three or four hours, then add cornmeal to make a stiff dough; roll about one quarter inch thick, and cut into two-inch squares. Let stand overnight, then put into a cotton sack and hang near the fire for a couple of days; store in fruit sealers.

**Cornmeal Griddle Cakes:** Sift 1/2 cup cornmeal into 1 1/2 cups boiling water, and boil slowly for five minutes; beat until smooth; add 1 cup milk and 1 beaten egg; then 1 cup flour sifted with 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 table-spoons sugar and a little salt; lastly add 1 table-spoon melted butter; bake on hot greased griddle; serve with crisp bacon and maple syrup.



## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

In ordering patterns be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each post-paid.



No. 2907—Snappy Jacket Dress. Designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 7/8 yards of 39-inch material with 1 7/8 yards of 39-inch contrasting. Hat Style No. 2851 is designed for sizes 21, 22 and 23 inches head size. It costs 15 cents extra.

No. 3354—Schoolgirl Model. In sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 5/8 yards of 35-inch material with 1/4 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that instead of the two scholarships of a year's tuition, room, and board at the Olds School of Agriculture for the girl and boy securing the highest marks on the 1933-34 Reading Course and the lectures given during the Farm Young People's Week, two scholarships of \$75.00 each will be offered this year.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOME

use it for  
softening water

**ROYAL  
CROWN  
FLAKED  
LYE**



100% PURE

SAVE THE COUPONS FOR VALUABLE PREMIUMS



## No Wonder YOUR EYES Get Tired

As you read this advertisement what are your eyes doing? For one thing, your eyes are moving. Pulled by muscles, your eyes make 4 to 5 jogs from left to right, then they sweep back to the left and down a bit to the beginning of the next line. No wonder your eyes get tired.

Defective eyesight gives unmistakable warnings that all is not well. Holding this newspaper too far or too near . . . scowling . . . squinting . . . frequent headaches . . . indicate that you need an eye examination. Heed the first warning.



Consult in all confidence  
any member of  
**THE ALBERTA  
OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION**

Ask for the Booklet, "The Eye and How We See."

Older  
by half a century than  
the Dominion . . . yet  
young as the latest  
sound business enter-  
prise of Canada.



Head Office  
Montreal

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE  
... the outcome of 116 years'  
successful operation ...



## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Do We Want a "Next War"?

By HARRIS HANSON, Director for Camrose

The last war was the greatest event of history; the next war will be "The Catastrophe," if that word can apply to an end deliberately planned.

What did the last war cost the world? Many excellent statisticians have made statements running into hundred billions of dollars. A statistician is merely an adding machine, with as much imagination as that necessary machine. When one has considered the men killed (who can price their lives)—those wounded, and perhaps greatest of all, the blasting of the world's morals; when one has considered the wealth of thought and endeavor lost of those killed and disabled, mentally, morally and physically—why then, name the price?

Today the powers of the world are armed, are dissatisfied, are ready to fight, have announced their intention of fighting by word and deed, yet those of us seeing the true light are doing nothing and will perhaps follow the lead of those more belligerent. I have seen a large assembly of people utterly condemn war but on a series of misguided and prejudiced reasons refuse to pledge themselves not to fight. We have become schoolmen and have resorted to hair splitting, all oblivious of the main principles which must govern man's life on this globe.

So far has science advanced in the destructive and aggressive part of war that every man, woman and child is in desperate danger of his life. It has been said that for every aggressive weapon an adequate defense has been devised. If this is so why were ten million men killed in the "war of science" in 1914, when in ancient and semi-modern wars the casualties have only been counted by thousands or at most hundred thousands? Where formerly ten men might have been killed, a thousand can now be killed.

When considering present-day war machines one must not think of guns alone. These will play as much part in the next war as swords did in the last one. Rather one should consider robot planes controlled by wireless, torpedos and bombs directed by television tubes using light filters or directed by a beam of light which can be accurately aimed at night. These "thinking" bombs may be loaded with any of our terrible explosives, liquid fire capable of burning earth, steel and stone, or poison gas capable of killing every living thing over hundreds of miles of territory.

Why not use gas masks? Gas masks are not filters, but contain chemicals which convert the gases into harmless compounds. There are over four hundred gasses, heavy and deadly enough to be used in warfare. Ask any chemist to devise a mask to protect one person against all these gases. A few weeks ago two industrial chemists, while working on synthetic perfumes, discovered a deadly gas which permeates any fabric, rubber or even thin sheets of metal. Nor

is it necessary to breathe it, for it has the effect of disintegrating any flesh it touches.

There is another weapon more terrible than any of those previously mentioned, the cathode and similar electronic rays. Just as few people knew of poisonous gases before 1914, few people know of the cathode rays. Just as chlorine was, in pre-war times, used only as a commercial reagent, the cathode ray is used only as a part of equipment in acoustic and undulatory research. Just as chlorine had terrible possibilities, so has the cathode ray. Properly focused by reflecting and refracting substances it has no limit as to distance, for the curvature of the earth may be overcome in a manner similar to the way in which radio waves travel. There is no escape from this ray except to be in a metal chamber hermetically sealed, and properly grounded.

Can anyone knowing these things be blamed for becoming a "pacifist" or "conscientious objector"? Civilization must destroy war or war will destroy civilization.

### Debates Feature Junior U.F.A. Programs

Debating continues to hold a leading place in the educational work of Junior Locals—and, judging from the reports received from Junior secretaries, it also ranks well as an entertainment. Among the interesting topics reported are "Resolved that the present day conditions are against the interest of the young people," by Rowley Juniors; "Resolved, that the three Prairie Provinces should be united," by East Milo Juniors; "Resolved that C.C.F. government would be more beneficial to our country than the present government," by Bismark Local; "Resolved, that old maids are of more benefit to the community than bachelors," by Josephburg Juniors; "Resolved that a woman's activities should be confined to her home," by Hillside Wideawakes; "That homework should be abolished," by Sounding Vale Juniors; "Resolved that all Canadian land should be nationalized," by Bismark Juniors; "That the present financial system is functioning properly," by Three Hills Juniors. Other Locals which have held debates recently are Conjuring, Loyalty, Happy Centre (who report the biggest membership in their history), Bown, Flag Pole Hill, High Prairie, Dina and Cayno.

Arrowwood Gleaners enjoyed a talk by Mrs. McBride on choosing a vocation. Cornwall Valley Juniors heard an interesting lecture by Mr. Ellis on swine and calf clubs, and both East Milo and Fairgrove Locals listened with great pleasure to Mr. Donald Cameron's lecture on his trip to Scandinavian countries. Broadview Juniors enjoyed a talk by Mr. Irving Gould and a report by Alec Murray on the wheat club conference.

#### Reading Course

Rosyth Juniors, who are taking the reading course, had one of their members read the Junior President's report to the

Annual Convention, as did also the Windsor Juniors; the latter also enjoyed Aubrey Laycraft's paper on the origin of St. Patrick's day. Arrowwood Gleaners are helping to sponsor a home talent chautauqua to be held next fall.

Flag Pole Hill Juniors had a good program at a recent meeting consisting of papers on sewing, South Pole explorers, and school lunch menus, and a home talent concert. Jack McIsaac's talk on the ideals of the Junior organization was an important part of the program for Notre Dame's last meeting. Conjuring Juniors had a good discussion on current events, led by Lee Cook, and a paper by Jack Torrance on boycotting the press. Bown Juniors enjoyed Mrs. Michaels' report of Mr. Irvine's address to the Convention, and the newspaper by Thos. Barker. Fairgrove Juniors are arranging for a travelling library.

Among the Locals who have put across money-making enterprises successfully are East Milo, who made over \$65 from their play; Hillside Wideawakes, who cleared over \$11 from their concert; and Bismark, who realized more than \$60 from a play and dance. Ardenode Juniors are putting on a concert to pay for sports outfits; Willow Springs are holding a bazaar; and Johnny Canucks have been holding card parties and dances to raise funds. Rattlesnakes Springs are endeavoring to raise money to send a delegate to the Junior Conference.

Cando Juniors heartily enjoyed their skating party and weiner roast, and a Valentine party. Water Glen Juniors arranged a shadow social. Johnny Canucks gave a shower for two of their valued members, Mr. and Mrs. Merdyn Fisher, who have been married and are moving to another district to live.

Josephburg Juniors are helping to prepare recreation grounds.

Dalemead and East Milo Juniors are among those entering the Field Crops Competition. Loyalty Juniors have organized a swine club, and several of the McCafferty Juniors are entering the handicrafts competition.

Membership drives are being put on by Notre Dame and Dalemead Junior Locals.

Bon Accord and Holborn Locals report good meetings.

#### New Locals

A number of new Locals have been organized, among them Spruce Canyon, in Athabasca constituency, with Maurie Houlette and Winnie Jewell as officers; Daly Creek, in Macleod constituency, with Arthur Lang as president and Clara A. Lang as secretary; Auburndale, in Battle River constituency, with George Eyben and Ruth E. Seale as president and secretary; Onward Jolly Juniors, near Coronation, in Battle River constituency, with Josephine Grace as president and Rosetta Cole as secretary.

#### Properly Clad

Judge—Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?

Witness—Oh, yes, your Honor.

Judge—What suit was it?

Witness—My blue serge.

Ordering of a carload of fence posts and of supplies of formalin, seed oats and seed wheat, and the appointment of a co-operative trustee were dealt with by Garden Plains U.F.A. Local at their last meeting. A committee will investigate the possibility of forming a mutual rural telephone company.



## Co-operative Handlings of Poultry Increase

(From The Alberta Poultry Pool)

In reviewing operations for the past twelve months, which period covers assembling of both eggs and poultry, we find that co-operative marketing of poultry products over our three Western Provinces continues to show increased handlings and development of markets that will unquestionably be of vast importance to the Western producer during the coming years.

Apart from increasing the efficiency in the assembling of the product the export and storage programs carried out by the three Prairie Pools, through their central selling agency, the Canadian Poultry Pool, has meant an inestimable increase in revenue from poultry and poultry products, not only to those producers who market through the Pools but to every producer in Western Canada.

For example, we cite the conditions existing at the commencement of our last season's egg markets. Quotations on the Toronto market for fresh Extras, graded and packed, delivered, reached the low level of 15c. On this basis, Extras in Alberta, f.o.b. receiving stations, would have been worth approximately 7c per dozen. That this situation was averted and that prices were maintained from two to three cents over this figure is credited by our large eastern distributors to the export and storage programs of the three Pools.

This storage program provided that those shippers who signified their desire to participate in the program be given an advance on all grades, equivalent to the current prices quoted on the grade seconds. The seconds and crax assembled in this manner were sold immediately and the extras and firsts were placed in storage for winter distribution. Settlements have since been mailed to all who participated on a basis of Extras 10c, Firsts 8c, Seconds 4c, Crax 4c. In addition to this settlement, all transportation charges on storage Pool eggs were absorbed and pooled which item accounts for approximately one cent additional payment.

### Dressed Poultry

Of like importance in stabilizing markets was the export program of dressed poultry. Approximately 1,500,000 lbs. of dressed poultry were assembled by the three Prairie Pools during November, the greater part of which was exported to Great Britain. Large distribution organizations in the East have frankly stated that, in their opinion, this export program stabilized values at at least two cents per pound over the markets which would have existed had this action not been taken. It is estimated that between thirty and forty million pounds of poultry meat in Canada were affected by the policy and action of the Poultry Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

From the foregoing it would appear to be advantageous to poultry producers to market their eggs and poultry through Pool facilities. If you are not acquainted with conditions regarding shipping eggs or poultry to the Pool, write Head Office, Camrose, for full particulars. In supporting any one of the three prairie Pools you are supporting an organization owned and operated entirely by the producer and merchant members. All activities, including assembling, selling and exporting are conducted without any financial assistance other than the reserves of the company.



**HERE'S WHAT GIVES ME MORE WHEAT PROFIT!**



## New Improved CERESAN - a better dust treatment for wheat - oats - barley

If you were one of the progressive growers who treated wheat last year with *New Improved Ceresan*, you know what this ethyl mercury phosphate dust does for your crop. Gives you better stands, reduces losses from stinking smut, increases yields an average of almost 4.5%—yet treats seed at the very low cost of only 2 1/2c to 3c a bushel.

Now three-year tests have proved that this effective dust should always be used on

oats and barley as well. It controls both loose and covered oats smuts; covered smut and stripe of barley. In the tests it increased the average oats yield 10%; gave 12% better barley stands.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



# Political Gossip

By CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

## Fifty Per Cent Wrong

Calgary *Albertan* hit its funny-bone so very hard the other day it began seeing stars. Amid a multiplicity of illusory objects it observed that Alberta has eleven ministers. When the illusion had faded, and incidentally an Edmonton paper had reprimanded it for "terminological inexactitudes," it came back to reality with a milk and water assertion that it stood by its original statement "that Alberta has eleven 'ministries'." Oh, fie!

## Papa Spank

Dave Duggan was a bad little boy in school who was caught placing a tack on teacher's chair the other day. Laboring painfully through a maze of figures to compare Alberta's per capita with that of other Provinces, to the disparagement of Alberta of course, the Premier caught him in the act of using Alberta's gross as against other Province's net indebtedness. Was his face red?

## What's a Mere Million?

We are reminded of an incident several years ago when Dave was deluging the assembly with figures. Giving the total of three separate items his addition was faulty. The Premier with gentle irony pointed out that Dave was "only a million dollars out" in simple addition. Think Dave could balance a budget?

## Speed

Mr. McPherson quoted from a Medicine Hat paper portions of a speech by Mr. Howson to the effect that a Provincial *Hansard* was not practical at present because many members threw so much piffle off their chests. Yet an afternoon daily featuring an alleged address of Mr. Howson's in the Assembly was on sale on the streets of Calgary prior to the time of the opening of the Assembly on that day. Of course this speech wasn't piffle, seeing it hadn't been delivered yet.

## Sniff

Lionel Gibbs, commenting on the Calgary by-election, informed the Assembly that the campaign waged by one newspaper at that time was a case of *Heraldic halitosis*.

## Caption

Headlines often "play such fantastic tricks before high heaven that make the angels weep." Friend *Bulletin* is notorious in that regard. One noon edition startled its readers with this one—"BROWNLEE GOVERNMENT INTEREST RACKET BARED IN HOUSE." Apparently this was too glaring a misrepresentation of the context, for the later editions toned it down to "INTEREST RACKET BARED IN HOUSE." See any difference?

## Goin' Fishin'?

There has been a lull for a period in the suggestions thrown out by brilliant press agents to the effect that "More U.F.A. Members Will Cross Floor." Whazza-matter? Is the fishin' bad?

## Obit

Old man Refunding is dead. The last rites were administered at Ottawa, the

obsequies being conducted by Richard Bedford Bennett, of Calgary, in the presence of a packed house. The audience sat breathlessly silent. Provincial treasurers throughout the land will feel reverberations of Mr. Bennett's intense eloquence through many sleepless nights. The year 1937 will be a beacon—perhaps—to storm-tossed budgeteers. Ah well. Time is a great healer.

## Ask Bill Howson

Friend *Journal* says "The House approved a vote of \$12,393 for destruction of noxious weeds." Meaning weeks occurring during February or March, for instance. During this period it has taken reams of paper and oceans of printers' ink to impress Alberta citizens with the idea that the U.F.A. Government is wasteful, extravagant, penurious, indecisive, without initiative, doesn't follow precedent, is incompetent, favors only one class, is rent in twain over the C.C.F., has internal dissensions, has too many Ministers, should have one more ministry created, should spend more on new highways, spends too much on roads, has failed Alberta, neglected education, should decentralise, should concentrate, should resign, should coalesce, should go into the toy industry, build candy factories, state where it stands on the C.C.F., communism, socialism, Douglasism, syndicalism, anarchism, capitalism, aye, and hooeyism. Aw, heck!

## Vanity of Vanities

Premier Brownlee, in a masterly presentation of the Government's record, delivered convincingly to packed galleries, in which every field of activity was fully and satisfactorily reviewed, and critics answered, received thirty-three column inches space in a newspaper which states its motto to be "an independent newspaper in the public service." Peter Miskew, reading haltingly from a brief, evidently carefully prepared, but presenting no definite data, no substantiated statements, no constructive suggestions, received ninety-nine column inches space in the self-same paper. Thus do the watch-dogs of "public service" serve their public.

## False Statement

Then take the case of "Observer" who conducts the weekly farmer edition of the *Herald*, whose boast is "fairness" and "merit." So obsessed is he with the idea of antagonism to the present Government that he stoops to false statement in one of his editorials. After giving a fallacious interpretation of legislation now before the Assembly dealing with invalid statutes, he likens the purpose of the act to the intention of the Government to steal people's money and then prevent any refund through the operation of the act.

Without discussing the bill in question, let us look closer at "Observer's" arguments. He says:

Of course the answer to all this is that nothing of the sort would be necessary were all government legislation framed carefully enough to preclude possibility of attack in any courts. But it seems the *Alberta Government of this day* is not too particular in this

direction. It finds itself hard put to raise sufficient revenue to meet outstanding financial obligations and current administration charges and in a mad search for additional sources of income, is disposed to frame taxation legislation without too close scrutiny as to its validity.

Having started with one lie, "Observer" is forced to go into other prevarications to bolster up his diatribe. The Assembly found out during question period that not one act "initiated by this Government has ever been declared ultra vires." Mr. Bossenberry asked the attorney general questions as follows:

Q. 1. What Statutes, or part or portion of what Statutes passed since the year 1921 have been declared ultra-vires?

to which Mr. Lyburn replied:

A. "No legislation initiated by the Government since 1921 has been declared ultra-vires."

"The Mine Owners Tax Act passed by the Liberal Government in 1918 and re-enacted in 1923 was declared ultra-vires."

"The Turner Valley Gas Conservation Act was declared not to be ultra-vires, though it was declared not to apply to certain leases issued under the Dominion regulations of 1910 and 1911."

"The Succession Duty Act recently declared ultra-vires by the Privy Council was enacted by the Liberal Government in 1914."

The rest of his editorial is just a superstructure built on false foundations. He uses the simile of a "big brokerage concern" to infer that the Government is a greater criminal because it is not only going to take people's money by bucket-shop methods, but it is going to protect itself by legislation from actions at law thereby. This is surely a low down comparison, and those of us who liked to read "Observer's" observations in past times blush with shame when our idol is shattered.

He winds up on the oft reiterated Class nature of the Government, trying to still further widen the breach between town and country. Not one of the taxes he mentions as bearing heavily on the city dweller but also falls in due measure on the country resident, except, perhaps the income tax. Too bad, isn't it, that because the city man may happen to have an income, that the farmer should be castigated because he doesn't pay much income tax. But the fact is "Observer" has overshot the mark. The champion of "Let all men work in noble brotherhood," has been bitten with the prevalent political bug, and so farewell to fairness, fact and friendliness.

An Edmonton paper, in an editorial entitled "He asks too much," opens with—"Hon. O. L. Macpherson says the Legislature may leave it to his 'sense of Justice' to see that prisoners in the Provincial jails are treated as human beings should be treated." This is not true. Mr. McPherson merely said that members of the Legislature should not imagine that he was the only one in the Assembly who was devoid of a sense of justice, or that he had no humanitarian principles. He claimed to have as much of these cardinal virtues as any other member—neither more nor less.

The editorial accuses the Minister of only bringing wardens in for the recent investigation, and for not having called outside witnesses. The truth is that the investigation was called by order of the



house at large, and having been so ordered, it was up to members of the House to call whatever witnesses were thought necessary. Lie number two.

The "mail bag" in the same paper bears a letter from "An Inmate Still Doing Time," which letter was brought to the press by a "sister" who had visited him in prison. It is apparent that this letter is inspired, from some source unknown, because if strictness is the order of the day at the Fort, how did the lady get the letter, and where did the chap get the paper and pencil? Either the wardens are not strict, or the letter is a fabrication.

Another thing. This letter gives a detailed account of the numbers reporting sick during 1933, could tell all about what Minister McPherson said on the floor of the House the day previous, and still get this letter out past the naughty guards in time for publication.

This is not written to belittle the cause of proper treatment of prisoners, but to expose the shams and insincerities of one reprehensible prevaricating newspaper.

#### O Mar Omer

The crossing of Omer St. Germaine to the other side of the Assembly evoked the shades of Omar Khayyam. Premier Brownlee, impressed perhaps with Perren Baker's facetious remark about the party with the itching palm, gently chided Omer in the words of Omar—

"Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend.

Before we too, into the dust descend;  
Dust into dust, and under dust to lie  
Sans wine, sans song, sans singer and  
sans end."

Then Andy Smeaton had to climax this by referring to Omer's regret at leaving his old colleagues. This he did in the words of Omar—

"With them the seeds of Wisdom did  
I sow;  
And with my own hand labored it to  
grow;  
And this was all the harvest that I  
reaped;  
I came like water and like wind I go."

Lauderdale U.F.A. Local, in the Castor district, has been reorganized with Ed. Lepard and William Engel as officers.

Ronald MacLaren, organizer of the new Ledue U.F.A. Local, was elected secretary and A. G. Campbell president.

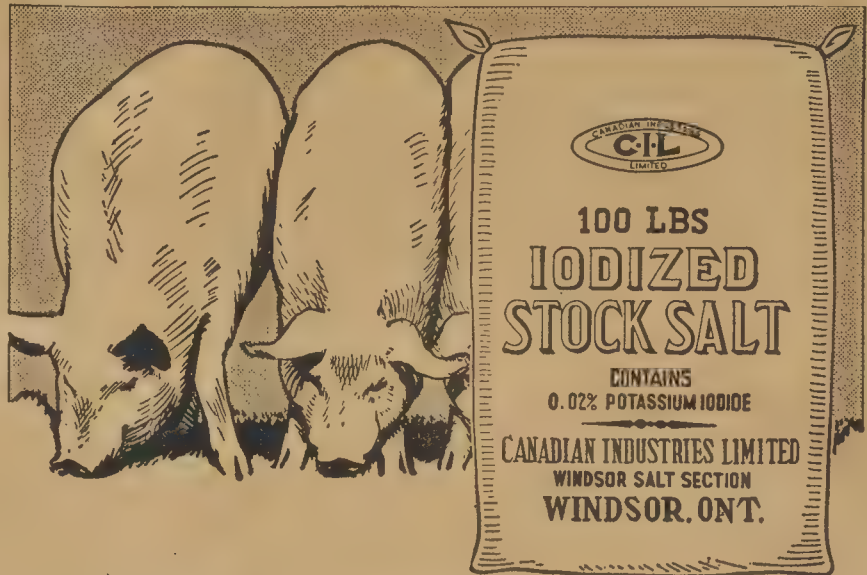
Morrin Local has purchased 100 copies of the C.C.F. Manifesto and at each meeting discusses some features of the program.

Minburn U.F.A. Local unanimously voted to express to their Federal member, H. E. Spencer, their appreciation of his efforts along the lines of financial reform.

A well attended meeting of Englewood U.F.A. Local expressed, by unanimous vote, its confidence in Premier Brownlee and his Government.

Alhambra U.F.A. Local was organized recently in Red Deer constituency, with P. O. Peterson and F. G. Peterson as officers. H. Meeres of Condor assisted in forming this new Local.

Iron River U.F.A. Local recently presented two short plays and selections by their choral club, proceeds going towards their community hall fund; another enjoyable occasion was a turkey supper, when they were guests of their president, Mr. Carlson.



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ON EIGHT HOGS, in 1929, the Dominion Government Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta, made an *extra* profit of \$31.04. This by feeding \$2.20 worth of salt! They finished the hogs in only 125 days, or 4.16 months! To obtain the same average weight of 182 lbs. on hogs fed grain only, 65 days more feeding would have been necessary!

Ration your pigs on 2½ pounds of Windsor Salt to each 100 pounds of grain. Every pound of Windsor Salt properly fed to hogs brings you an enormous return on the investment. *You save unnecessary weeks of feeding and bushels of grain.*

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These remarkable savings and quality results are explained in detail in our 24-page booklet, containing the results of five years' experiments at the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta. Don't fail to get this remarkable booklet!

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to Dept. U.F.A.



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## Mustard and Cress

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

Postcard from Cynical Gus says that the great trouble about the milk of human kindness is that it gets skimmed too often.

A lot of guys play with fire because they like to be reminded of old flames.

### YOU CAN'T BEAT 'EM

Liberal Member: "I charge that the Department of Agriculture spent more than \$2,000,000 last year—"

Hon. Geo. Hoadley: "The Department did nothing of the kind."

Liberal Member: "Allright, then I charge that the Department has done nothing for agriculture."

Li'l Goldilocks tells us that it isn't much of a bargain if some other girl gets it first.

We see that a Los Angeles woman wants a divorce because her husband threw a can of vegetables at her. Evidently that guy didn't know his onions.

### TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT

Many a girl with a clever line trips over it.

Communication from Mister Gloom declares that what some men don't know about driving a car would fill a morgue.

### ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

The whisper of scandal doesn't need any amplifier to make itself heard.

The Bad Egg from Crow's Nest dropped in today to tell us that a lot of Liberals in the Legislature will never go hungry as they so often have to eat their own words.

### HE LAUGHS BEST

That wanton, Cupid, said to me,  
"I've locked your heart, I have," said he.

"I've locked your heart and lost the key—

I've lost the key, I have," he cried,

"And love to you must be denied!"

O wonder maid, he had not lied.

But I laughed back in very glee  
At what that imp had done to me;

He'd locked my heart and lost the key.

I laughed, although he had not lied—

Dear girl, he'd locked you up inside.

### POKER NOTE

A "full house" often leads to an "empty home."

Certainly, Lucinda, its allright for you to be interested in sports as long as you don't marry one.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it's the "long green" that prevents a man from seeing red and getting blue.

### SIGN ON A TORONTO THEATRE

"Elizabeth Sleeps Out."—For six nights only.

And, as Archie Matheson might remark, the hardest cross a government has to bear is a double cross.

### TODAY'S GREAT OOZE

A lot of things that are dirt cheap are just a lot of dirt.

Fern of Fernie rises to remark that many people are too prone to burn the scandal at both ends.

Oh, hum, things are so tough these days that many a man who started at the bottom of the ladder is now back there again.

Ohio man has just been married for the sixth time. Some men never do know when they've had enough.

### HE HAS TO BE

The guy who boasts that he is a man of few words is usually married.

Communication from Mister Gloom says politics make a poor shroud after they have been used as a cloak.

You can always tell when there's a depression on. People give up trying to live beyond their neighbor's means.

### CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Postcard from Lyrical Larry declares that most gals look the picture of health because they paint the picture so often.

Many a girl who's a wow in a bathing suit ain't so hotcha in a kitchen apron;

### SHE'S AN EYE-OPENER

Love may be blind but the average mother-in-law can make a guy see plenty.

As Mild Bill Howson will not say: When the Liberals want it, it's a highway necessity; when the Government does it, it's an extravagance.

We see where an English visitor describes Calgary as a city of elegant leisure. He must have got the idea while waiting for a street car.

A Chicago woman, suing for a divorce, says a church choir "is the most dangerous place in the world for susceptible, middle-aged husbands." But then, lady, hardly any place in the world is safe for the kind of persons you speak of.

News dispatch states that a Paris policeman has become an opera singer. That's nothing. We've heard opera singers that we thought ought to be policemen.

Moving pictures on ocean liners are said to be a cure for sea-sickness. Some of those we've seen would only make the passenger sicker.

A Missouri woman has just been granted her thirteenth divorce. This ought to be a good time for her former husbands to hold a convention or something.

Famous New York producer says it isn't necessary for chorus girls to put on paint and powder. Maybe not, but the sweet young things must wear something.

### ADD SIMILES

As common as an April shower in the Sahara desert.

And believe it or not, folks, ye Editor of this great family jounal is so efficient that when the Last Day dawns he's made arrangements to get out an Extra about it.

Oklahoma police have compiled a directory that lists all the bootleggers in the State. It ought to be one of the best sellers.

### WE DON'T BLAME HIM

Sir: The first time I was in Medicine Hat, I asked a bird if he knew where the post office was. "Sure," said he, and went on his way.

—Bones.

It's not much use tying up the dog if you let the kids run loose.

### LISSEN GIRLS

To find if he still cares for you,  
Girls, here's an easy test:  
If he no longer lies to you,  
He's lost all interest.

Radiogram from Donald Cameron declares that too many political deals are made from the bottom of the deck.

Sounds kinda funny, but a gal with a dimple doesn't mind the depression.

Women are kittle-cattle. They can sing a baby to sleep in two minutes and talk a husband awake all night.

### GO ON REMEMBERING

If I shall pause a while beside the way—

A little while to sleep and dream and rest

And find some wiser word, some fresher zest

To sound a happier note another day—

Do not thou halt, good comrade, when I fall,

Or falter when thou dost not hear me sing.

The distance beckons. Far horizons call.

Do thou go on—go on, remembering.

The past is ours, secure from chance and change;

Buoyant and brave as now, go on, regretting

Naught that is gone, naught fearing, naught forgetting.

The future shall be neither harsh nor strange,

For spite of all that life or death may bring,

I shall go on with you—remembering.

—Bernard.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, says she never will be a good golfer as she simply can't learn to swear like a man.

### NICELY PUT

He asked for a kiss.

She blushed.

He answered the call to the colors.

Jerry the Jinx tells us that too many people say their prayers only when they want something.



And among other things that are urgently needed, says a lovesick swain, are rouge and lipstick that taste as good as they look.

#### SPRING HAT

I shall not be unfaithful in the way  
you think,  
You need not come suspecting this  
man and then that,  
Nor any man who has a swagger and  
a wink—  
I shall not be unfaithful in the way  
you think!  
But if I end in buying the small  
orange hat  
With its so foolish bow and its quite  
useless spray  
(And I am thinking I shall buy it  
now today),  
Why you might watch me. Some-  
thing surely will be done  
Before the day is over—Oh, with  
anyone!

—Marion Strobel.

I DECLINE TO BE QUOTED.

#### NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Wide powers in the marketing of the products of farming, fishing, and lumbering industries are given to a Dominion Marketing Board (to be set up later) by the Natural Products Marketing bill, introduced in the House of Commons on March 26th. Decision as to the inclusion of various products may be made by the Minister in charge of the measure, or the organized producers may petition him to take such action. The act will be administered chiefly by Provincial Boards, to be set up by Provincial Legislatures, which will work in co-operation with the Dominion Board and will have power to collect charges for the services they render.

Control of wheat marketing is excluded from the purposes of this legislation.

The chief powers of the Board are summarized below:

to regulate the time, place, manner, quantity and grade of products, or to prohibit the marketing of products;

to compensate any person for loss incurred through delay in marketing, or for loss incurred through exchange fluctuations;

to assist in the provision of facilities for storing products, or for preparing them for marketing;

to require registration of all persons engaged in the marketing of products;

to secure any desired information relative to marketing from any person engaged in such occupation.

The second part of the bill gives authority for the investigation and regulation of price spreads in relation to the production and marketing of any of the products which will come under the act; and the imposition of penalties for breaking of the regulations, up to a fine of \$10,000.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?

Can you draw? Members of Junior Locals, and sons and daughters of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members, are reminded of the Junior Essay Contest, closing May 15th. See March 1st issue of *The U.F.A.* for particulars. A number of entries have already been received.

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FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS



## SOME MISCONCEPTIONS

(Continued from page 6)

as a witness before members of a Provincial or state assembly.

Prior to Major Douglas's visit, Messrs. William Aberhart, B.A., and Larkham Collins, Chartered Accountant, of Calgary, and Herbert C. Boyd, M.A., LL.B., of Edgerton, were examined by the committee upon various aspects of social credit, the two last named being of the opinion that the Province lacks the necessary powers to provide for its introduction independently of the Dominion. This, it may be stated we think with safety, is the opinion universally held by members of the Legislature irrespective of party, as well as by our Federal members, and others who have studied the constitutional aspects of the subject.

## To Appear at Ottawa

As the result of action taken by U.F.A. members at Ottawa, Major Douglas has been invited to address the committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Commerce, on April 17th. He will find there members of the Farmer and Labor groups who, by reason of the adoption of a motion by William Irvine, M.P., in 1923, were the means of instituting in that year the first parliamentary investigation ever held in Canada into the basis, function and control of financial credit, and of bringing about his attendance as a witness on that occasion.

Members of the U.F.A. group were the first in Canada to take up in a serious way the subject of social credit, and to press for fundamental change in the financial system and the ending of the money monopoly. They have been carrying on since 1921 an unrelenting fight for these objectives. The predictions of the failure of the financial system which they have made on many occasions—predictions often greeted with ridicule—have been borne out by events, as reference to the reprints from Hansard which are now available at the U.F.A. Central Office plainly show. The printed report of the proceedings of the Banking and Commerce committee of the House—where amendments to the Bank Act and the new Bank of Canada bill are now being considered—give further evidence of the fact that our members form the spearhead of the forces in the Dominion Parliament which are seeking to establish in Canada a new and, in the most exact sense of the word, a SOUND money system. And it is in the Dominion Parliament that under our constitution, authority to deal with changes in the money system now resides.

In view of the fact that this issue of *The U.F.A.* is the last which will be published in its present form, it may be of interest to note that the first number of this periodical, dated March 1st, 1922, contained an article dealing in part with the Douglas proposals, under the heading "Causes of Depressions in Agriculture and Industry." If not the first, this was one of the earliest occasions upon which these proposals were referred to in an Alberta newspaper. The series of articles continued through several issues.

A number of striking passages from Major Douglas's addresses are given elsewhere.

## QUALITY IMPROVED

Keen commercial rivalry is said to be responsible for the improvement of such a common article of daily use as salt, making it at the same time more readily soluble—an advantage in butter-making—and freer from any tendency to cake.

## DOUGLASISMS

## Brevities from Alberta Speeches of Major C. H. Douglas

"There is no such thing as individual freedom in any real sense which does not begin with economic freedom."

"The achievement of both economic security and a more perfect liberty than history has ever known are only possible, in my opinion, by stupendous efforts both of will and of intelligence of the general population, not only of this country but of every country."

"If you could get the right men into the right positions in the right sort of government, they would have control of the army, the navy and the air force; or there is this alternative, you must get into such a position that it is impossible for the army, the navy and the air force to be used against you. That is possible : : : if you can communicate with the rest of the world."

"There is not the slightest doubt that anybody of ordinary intelligence could with two or three months' tuition design a perfectly good system of tickets which would banish forever poverty and insecurity from Alberta. . . . It does not require a superman. . . . It is so comparatively simple that I am not even going to take up your time tonight, because *it is not practical*. Any one of the ways that would achieve that result would immediately be declared illegal. . . . If by a miracle of ingenuity you did get a scheme which did achieve that result and was for the moment legal, I would give it three months to be made illegal."

Premier Brownlee (in agricultural committee): "I understand that your idea is that the basis of change should be by constitutional rather than revolutionary methods?"

Major Douglas: "Yes."

## Many Demands for Miskew and St. Germain to Resign

## No Power to Enforce Resignation Now, Executive Shows

Since the defection of P. A. Miskew and Omer St. Germain from the U.F.A. ranks, the U.F.A. Central Office has received many letters and resolutions from Locals and individuals, demanding that these members resign from the Legislature forthwith in view of their desertion. From the correspondence we select a few items, the first as follows:

"At a largely attended meeting of the Lawnhill Local of the U.F.A. the actions of Messrs. Omer St. Germain and P. A. Miskew were investigated in detail. Their statements of justification in the House, the press and on the platform, gave no valid reason for such action excepting perhaps that they do not approve of the U.F.A. way of commonsense efforts in introducing legislation, instead of playing at politics as is done under the party system.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that whereas Messrs. St. Germain and Miskew by their recent action. . . . now represent themselves and not the people of their respective constituencies, such action is looked upon by this Local as

undemocratic, morally indefensible, ethically wrong, and un-British in principle. We, through the public press, ask these men to resign their seats forthwith. We appeal to their honor and common decency to face the situation that they have created in the British way, like men. If they believe in democracy and what it stands for, they should realize that the will of the majority of the people should prevail and not the caprice of even an M.L.A. lawyer or lawyer to be." This resolution was passed unanimously, stated Hector MacKenzie, secretary.

Various letters and resolutions were laid before the U.F.A. Executive at a recent meeting, including resolutions calling for Mr. St. Germain's resignation, from Calahoo Local, Willow Springs Local, and Belle Valley Local, Morinville. In view of the fact that some correspondents were anxious to know whether the members concerned could legally be forced to resign their seats, it was agreed that a statement be issued. This was done by Mr. Priestley, Vice-president, as follows:

"British parliamentary practice permits a representative to cross the floor of the House without the necessity of an appeal to the people of his constituency. There is no legal provision for enforcing a recall. It appears to be entirely up to the honor of the representatives concerned. In cases such as those in question, they might hold that the sentiments of their people had changed since the convention and that their action in crossing the floor reflected that change of opinion. Obviously there is no way of ascertaining until an election is held."

## Defaulting Employees Sentenced

On March 5th before Judge W. A. Macdonald in Calgary District Court, William Brooks, formerly cashier of the U.F.A. Central Office, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing the sum of \$1,787.15 from his employers. He was sentenced to serve eighteen months in Lethbridge gaol.

On March 12th, before the same Judge, in the same court, Alfred J. Murray, formerly accountant of Central Office, pleaded guilty to having stolen a sum of about \$100.00 from the U.F.A. and was sentenced to six months at Lethbridge.

The two accused had been remanded since the preliminary trial before Magistrate H. G. Scott on December 7th, at which time they were jointly charged with theft of \$15,275.34 and with falsifying records with intent to defraud. These charges were withdrawn at the hearings in March by the Crown prosecutor, C. E. Smith, and other charges preferred as above stated.

At the meeting of the U.F.A. Executive held March 13th to 15th it was decided to make protest to the Attorney General at the withdrawal of the graver charges. U.F.A. Central Office was notified at the time of postponement from the January assizes that the case against the two men would come up at the assizes commencing March 19th. The officers and legal advisor of the Association received no notification of any change of plans or charges and were surprised to learn through the press on March 6th of the action taken in the case against Brooks. The case against Murray was not concluded until later as stated above.



## Every Local Urged to Help Junior Conference Fund

Only a short time now remains to help the 1934 Junior Conference, which will open on June 6th. Every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local in the Province should make an effort to contribute to the Junior Conference Fund, and to make it possible for one or more of the young people in each district to benefit from the opportunities offered by a week of education and enjoyment and broadened interests. The following are acknowledged:

Queenstown U.F.A., 5.00; Kirkdale U.F.A., 5.00; High Prairie Juniors, 5.00; Kingman U.F.A. 5.00; Leduc U.F.W.A., 5.00; Hillside Juniors, 5.00; Crerar U.F.W.A., 5.00; Progressive U.F.W.A., 5.00; Heather Brae U.F.A., 5.00; Roydale U.F.A., 5.00; Nanton U.F.W.A., 5.00; Carstairs U.F.W.A., 5.00; Rosyth Juniors, 5.00; Milo U.F.W.A., 5.00; Olds U.F.A., 5.00; Science Mound U.F.A., 5.00; Broadview U.F.W.A., 5.00; Wayne U.F.A., 5.00; Hillside U.F.W.A., 2.50; Wheatshaf U.F.W.A., 5.00; Beddington U.F.W.A., 5.00. Total, \$102.50.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A SUGGESTION AND AN OFFER

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I read with great satisfaction that it may be possible to make *The U.F.A.* a weekly paper and to help the cause I would like to make a suggestion.

I have been subscribing for years to a daily Edmonton paper, and during all those years it has never ceased to put out propaganda for the system I wish to see changed, neither has it ceased to misrepresent the system, I and you, as U.F.A. members, wish to put in its place, so that every time we renew our subscription we are supplying funds to help others to defeat our aims. I would like to suggest to all U.F.A. members who do this, to pledge themselves to subscribe their \$5 or \$6 a year to *The U.F.A.* to give it a chance to expand, and cease subsidizing a press that is doing all it can to sow dissension among us.

I, for one, have absolutely made up my mind that I will not pay them another cent, unless for lack of information of what they are saying, I shall be forced to renew my subscriptions, but had we a weekly paper, it could inform us on those points and keep us up to date. It should include a synopsis of current foreign affairs and some of the high lights of news in our Province as they happen day by day. I pledge my \$6 to you and I am convinced that if once the plunge was taken and a paper put out that would meet the need, you would have no difficulty in getting a higher subscription to your paper and many more advertisements.

### TO PUBLISH LIST OF ALL LOCALS

Leading U.F.A. Locals in Order of Numerical Strength, to Be Listed in First Issue of Weekly.

A complete list of Locals in all branches of the organization, in order of their numerical strength (as shown by the Central Office records of paid-up membership in 1934) will be published in our pages, commencing with the first issue of the weekly paper on May 25th. In that issue a list will be given of the U.F.A. Locals which lead in numerical strength. It will be followed a week later by the remainder of the list of U.F.A. Locals, and afterwards by the list of U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals.

We are faced, within the next 18 months, by two elections, Federal and Provincial: when every device, misstatement, untruth and fabrication will be made by the press of our opponents to do its bit in dividing us, and we must have a press of our own that will lay bare and expose them to be what they are; viz., opponents engaged in a campaign to defeat the aims that we are organized to achieve. Cannot the Board organize a drive to this end or must we all subscribe to a press that is trying to defeat all our cherished ideals, for our news. Yours truly,

G. ELTON CHAMBERS.

Belvedere, Alta.

(Other letters held over.)

### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

Since the following was written the Premier has announced that instead of a Bureau, a new Department will be set up, with a Minister in charge.

Regulation of many lines of business and industry in the Province, in relation to prices, practices, the welfare of employees engaged, and the general status of the industry, is provided for in the "Bureau of Trade and Industry" bill of the Alberta Legislature.

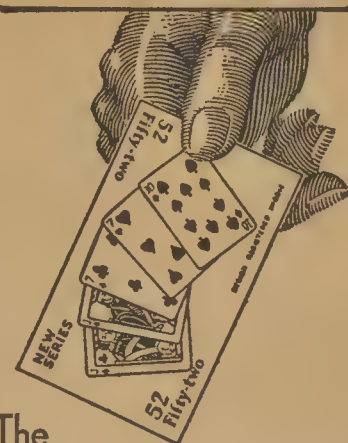
Under the act, a Bureau of Trade and Industry will be set up, consisting of a director and such officers and clerks as may be necessary, whose duty it shall be to make enquiries into the condition of any industry, to make surveys from time to time of the Province's natural resources, to encourage conferences and associations of persons engaged in any one industry.

The act has in view the ending of competitive practices which are detrimental to any business or industry or to the public, the setting of standards of prices and minimum standards as to conditions of employment, including hours and wages.

When any code formulated in this way is approved by sixty per cent of the persons carrying on the industry in question, it may be declared to be in force by the Government, and becomes binding. The power to conduct investigations is given, and provision is made for the registration and licensing of all persons carrying on businesses of the classes dealt with by the act, and for the imposing of fines up to \$2,000 and imprisonment up to six months, for infraction of its regulations.

The act applies to wholesale dealers, retail dealers; druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers and hairdressers, plumbers and such other businesses as may be added from time to time.

Special provision is made, under the act, for the regulation of the coal mining industry, including the holding of inquiries, the formulation of codes, the establishment of a common selling agency, the fixing of the amounts of coal to be produced by individual operators and rationalization.



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Guinea Gold cigarettes      Millbank cigarettes  
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Old Chum fine cut      Dominion fine cut  
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Bull Durham cigarette tobacco  
Duke's Mixture cigarette tobacco

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Order direct from nearest shipping point

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COMPLETE MOTOR OVERHAULS  
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BRASS, BRONZE AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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M 2758      M 4322



## ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTAINED

(Continued from page 7)

\$2,107,521.03 (including provision for sinking fund or debt retirement) was wholly due to Provincial revenues falling below the anticipated amounts, as expenditure was well below the legislative appropriations. The chief drop was in taxes, which brought in more than one million dollars less than had been estimated.

In respect of the nine months' period ended December 31st, 1933, ordinary expenditure exceeded receipts by 1,447,490.03 before providing for sinking fund or debt retirement charges; these amounted to \$547,508, making a cash deficit of \$1,994,998.03 for the nine months, as compared with \$1,395,483.45 during the corresponding period of 1932. While Mr. Reid anticipated a substantial deficit at the close of the fiscal year, he pointed out that the last quarter usually brought in a relatively large revenue; also that this year, for the first time in several years, revenues were showing a decided improvement.

Dealing with the budget for the ensuing year, Mr. Reid felt that it could and should be faced "in the confidence that revenue will be more buoyant." In addition to the improvement in Provincial revenues noted above, support was given to this view by the fact that Dominion Government revenues were improved, and by many indications of improved business. The Government believed that every effort should be made towards such further economies in administrative costs as were possible without any further general curtailment of services, in the hope that revenues would soon overtake the present level of expenditures.

## Unique Among Prairie Provinces

Alone among the Prairie Provinces, Alberta last year made provision for the sinking fund on the same basis as in previous years; and this year also, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (acting not without substantial precedent) had brought in budgets without making such provision. The Alberta Government, however, believed that an effort should still be made to set aside the usual sinking fund. The budget accordingly provided for sinking fund of \$746,568.57, which would convert an operating surplus of \$222,460.81 into an estimated deficit of \$524,107.76.

Detailed estimates for the coming year are given in the accompanying statement.

The Government did not feel, said Mr. Reid, that further taxation should be imposed upon the people, and legislation was being submitted to eliminate the base tax of \$3 payable under the Income Tax Act, with certain increases in the higher schedules to make up the deficiency resulting from this change.

## Refunding of Capital Debt

In co-operation with other Western Provinces, the Government was exploring every possibility of refunding as much as possible of the capital debt at lower rates of interest. Estimated receipts for the coming fiscal year, on capital account, totalled \$662,041.94, with payments of \$3,221,987.81, the latter amount including \$1,466,130 for unemployment relief and \$369,087.81 for farm relief.

In conclusion, Mr. Reid said:

"Until recently confronted by the most serious economic crisis of modern times, the world seemed bewildered and helpless; the ablest statesmen were baffled by the complexity of their problems.

"Today the nations are grappling

## Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for Coming Fiscal Year

## REVENUE—Income Account 1934-35

Details	Estimates 1934-1935	Estimates 1933-1934	Increase or Decrease *
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 1,771,475.00	\$ 1,743,159.00	\$ 28,316.00
Agriculture Department.....	222,325.00	213,595.00	8,730.00
Attorney General's Dept.....	2,301,715.00	2,490,800.00	189,085.00*
Education Department.....	179,300.00	187,550.00	8,250.00*
Executive Council .....	55,000.00	55,950.00	950.00*
Legislation.....	1,212.00	1,220.00	8.00*
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	1,222,400.00	1,207,700.00	14,700.00*
Provincial Secretary's Dept..	4,898,850.00	4,998,150.00	99,300.00*
Public Health Dept. ....	359,597.50	372,020.00	12,422.50*
Public Works Department....	113,500.00	107,100.00	6,400.00
Railways & Telephones Dept. (Railways and Water Re- sources Branch).....	224,200.00	428,533.00	204,333.00*
Treasury Department.....	2,285,191.62	2,426,997.68	141,806.06*
Lands & Mines Department ..	1,262,200.00	1,240,400.00	21,800.00
	\$14,896,966.12	\$15,473,174.68	\$576,208.56*
			Net
Less Salary Deduction.....	300,000.00	320,000.00	20,000.00*
	\$14,596,966.12	\$15,153,174.68	\$556,208.56*
			Net

## EXPENDITURES—Income Account 1934-35

Details	Estimates 1934-1935	Estimates 1933-1934	Increase or Decrease *
Executive Council.....	\$ 305,679.00	\$ 316,594.00	\$ 10,915.00*
Legislation.....	228,610.00	229,860.00	1,250.00*
Agriculture Department.....	325,737.50	334,692.56	8,955.06*
Attorney General's Dept.....	1,086,041.00	1,101,841.00	15,800.00*
Education Department.....	2,272,750.00	2,218,187.00	54,563.00
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	121,195.00	113,820.00	7,375.00
Provincial Secretary's Dept..	97,108.34	94,613.34	2,495.00
Public Health Department....	1,367,134.67	1,348,921.31	18,213.36
Public Works Department....	1,590,283.00	1,585,293.00	4,990.00
Railways & Telephones Dept. (Railways and Water Re- sources Branch).....	67,035.51	67,460.00	424.49*
Treasury Department.....	427,808.30	443,740.00	15,931.70*
Lands & Mines Department ..	448,825.00	448,890.00	65.00*
	\$ 8,338,207.32	\$ 8,303,912.21	\$ 34,295.11
Less Salary Reductions.....	300,000.00	320,000.00	20,000.00
	\$ 8,038,207.32	\$ 7,983,912.21	\$ 54,295.11
Total Ordinary Expenditure ..	\$ 8,038,207.32	\$ 7,983,912.21	\$ 54,295.11
Interest and other Charges on Public Debt.....	6,336,297.99	6,447,397.19	111,099.20*
	\$14,374,505.31	\$14,431,309.40	\$ 56,804.09*
			Net
Sinking Funds.....	746,568.57	712,165.28	34,403.29
	\$15,121,073.88	\$15,143,474.68	\$ 22,400.80*
			Net

with these problems with a boldness and determination that seemed lacking in the earlier years of the depression. With the story of former depressions in mind, I feel confident that during the present year the upward trend which has been so noticeable during the past six months will continue with increased momentum and the budget which I have tabled today is based on the firm conviction that recovery is definitely under way."

The Stettler station of the Alberta Poultry Pool is now open. The advantages of shipping to the Pool are that the producer gets grades on his own eggs, that he gets cash and freight paid, in addition to top market prices. Last year 3 tons of poultry were bought by the Pool at Morrin.

While their membership drive is not yet completed, Didsbury U.F.A. Local

paid into Central Office dues for 62 members, together with some arrears; and on the same day ordered for the Local 800 gallons of lubricating oil. Last year they bought three cars of fruit, two cars of salt and considerable amounts of oils, posts and coal.

## F. Bateman Library Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$106.85. Conrich U.F.W.A., 1.00; Milo U.F.W.A., 1.00; Coaldale U.F.W.A., 1.00; Hillside U.F.W.A., 1.50; Wavy Lake U.F.W.A., 1.00; Asker U.F.W.A., 1.00; Wrentham U.F.W.A., 3.00; Ranfurly U.F.W.A., 1.00; Sedalia U.F.W.A., 1.00; Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A., 1.00; Grand Meadow U.F.W.A., 1.00; Clover Bar U.F.W.A., 1.50; E. Lethbridge U.F.W.A., 2.00; Standard U.F.W.A., 1.00; Jenny Lind U.F.W.A., 1.00; Wellington U.F.W.A.,



1.00; Notre Dame U.F.W.A., 2.00; Springridge U.F.W.A., 1.00; Blackie U.F.W.A., 2.00; Hazel Hill U.F.W.A., 2.00; Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A., 5.00; Okotoks U.F.W.A., 3.00; Gwynne U.F.W.A., 1.00.—\$35.00. Total, \$142.85.

Mrs. Laura Bishop, Excel, has been appointed as secretary of Acadia Provincial Constituency Association, in place of R. Anderson, who has moved from the constituency. Dues and communications for that association should accordingly be sent to Mrs. Bishop.

### MISTER BONDHOLDER, PULL-EASE!

(In the Legislature W. R. Howson moved a resolution asking that Premier Brownlee rise in his seat and publicly request holders of Provincial bonds to reduce their interest returns by fifty per cent.)

You have heard Bill Howson tell you  
(And no doubt it gave you shocks),  
How the ship of state "Alberta,"

Though now heading for the rocks,  
Can be saved if Skipper Brownlee  
Will call out upon the breeze:

"Oh, won't you cut your interest,  
Mister Bondholder, pull-ease?"

Bill says she's overloaded  
With a cargo made of debt,  
Yet can surely make the harbor,  
And on that he'd make a bet;  
But he says it's up to Brownlee  
To call out across the seas:  
"Oh, won't you cut your interest  
Mister Bondholder, pull-ease?"

You might hear such pious pleading,  
Though financial breakers roar;  
But I rather think you'd answer,  
"We have heard that one before."  
I won't say right here I blame you,  
(Even Howson wants his fees).  
"But won't you cut your interest,  
Mister Bondholder, pull-ease?"

It is true that Skipper Brownlee  
Knows that something must be done;  
But he's quite prepared to finish  
The voyage he's begun,  
So, of course, you'll never hear him  
Pull such a foolish wheeze  
As "Won't you cut your interest,  
Mister Bondholder, pull-ease?"  
—Sydney May.

### CLEANING AND DYEING

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C. Traunweiser, Prop., J. S. Maason, Gen. Mgr.  
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### AUTO PARTS AND REPAIRS

**CAR OWNERS—ATTENTION! SAVE MONEY** on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our free catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**AUTO WIRE WHEELS REPAIRED, 602-1st St. East, Calgary.** Second hand wheels good as new. All makes repaired and guaranteed. Exceptionally low prices. Expert workmanship.

### BATTERIES

**FASCINATING NEW BUSINESS. RE-BUILD** old batteries. Work at home. Daily cash demand. Thousands of Auto and Farm Batteries can be put into service. Send 25c for formula, instructions and catalog of molds, Home Occupations, St. Paul, Minn.

### BEEES

**BEEES AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES FOR** Beginners. Hives, Foundation, Smokers, Etc. Frank Marriott, 906A 9th Ave. East, Calgary.

### BELTING

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST ON SLIGHTLY** Used Rubber Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

### DENTISTS

**DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON,** 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

### DRY CLEANERS

**SUITS, DRESSES, SPRING COATS DRY** cleaned \$1.00 delivered. Workmanship guaranteed. Calgary Valet Service, 1411 2nd St. East, Calgary. Phone M2745.

### FARM LANDS

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S** land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

**TWO SECTIONS AND QUARTER IMPROVED** land near Jenner, three sets of good buildings, two good wells and windmill, lays together, four hundred broke. Price twenty eight hundred; grazing lease can be had at three cents per acre. Apply to R. M. Tribe, Jenner, Alta.

**160 ACRES GOOD MIXED FARMING LAND** on main road, near Caroline, west of Innisfail. Good soil. 38 acres cultivated. Balance mostly small poplar. 3 room frame house. Good size log barn and some out-buildings. Well and pump. All fenced. Price only \$7.50 per acre. \$350.00 cash. A pretty place with trees around the buildings. J. C. Leslie and Co., P. Burns Building.

### FARM MACHINERY

**SCREENS FOR ALL MAKES OF FANNING** Mills. Wire and Zinc. Special sizes for Clovers, Grasses, Exhibition samples. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

**WEEDERS—SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDERS,** 8 ft. \$51.00, 10 ft. \$54.00, 12 ft. \$56.00. The only weeder with the steel points, easier penetration, lighter draft, steel points can be re-sharpened and will fit any round rod weeder. High Carbon Steel Rods 12 ft., \$3.00. 1019-10th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

**NEW AND SECOND HAND MACHINERY.** Cream Separator Service. Agents for John Deere Plow Co., De Laval Dairy Supplies. B. T. Bain Equipment, Pumps, etc. O. W. Haag, 1007-9 1st St. East, Calgary.

### FISH

**BUY BIG RIVER FISH. NOTHING BETTER** on the market. Trout, Whitefish, Pickerel, Jackfish. Write for prices. L. Olafson, Big River, Sask.

### FEED AND SEED

**WHITE CROSS, ONE OF THE BEST EARLY** oat varieties. Grade No. 1, 40 cents per bushel. Sacks extra. Ed. Shank, Athabasca, Alberta.

**BROME GRASS SEED: CHOICE RECLEANED** Stocks: Government graded, No. 1 nine cents, No. 2 eight cents per pound. Hanna Co-operative Ass'n. Ltd., Hanna, Alta.

**BROME, GRADE ONE, EIGHT CENTS** pound, cash or C.O.D. H. E. Jinks, Craigmyle, Alberta.

**TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE 2, CERTIFICATE** 73-2487, Germination 91%, \$5.50 per 100 lbs. W. D. Nisbet, Bowden, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—BOON TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE** one, \$10.00 hundred. Timothy grade one, \$9.00. Certified No. 1, couch free Rye Grass, \$7.00. Certified Grade one Brome \$10.00. Seed and Feed oats in ear lots. Peace River Co-op. Seed Growers Ltd., Grande Prairie.

**SELLING—HANSENS "COSSACK" ALFALFA** Seed, (dry land). Particulars: R. McLaren, Tees, Alberta.

**BROME SEED FOR SALE, No. 1 SEED,** couch free, well cleaned, 7c per lb. f.o.b. Minor prize-winner World Fair, Regina. E. Andersen, Fairview, Alta.

**GOOD CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** write for sample, grade and price. Jos. Thompson, Hayter, Alta.

**SEED OATS, BANNER OR VICTORY, CERTI-** fied grade No. 2, Nos. 73-4863 and 73-4866, 35c bus. in car lot. Locals get busy. F. and R. Crawford, Onoway, Alta.

**BROME SEED, CERT. No. 73-5936, GRADE** one, free from all noxious weeds, seven cents per pound f.o.b., Airdrie. Gordon Bowers, Airdrie, Alta.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 2c** pound, f.o.b. Veteran. Geo. Armstrong, Throne P.O., Alta.

**WANTED—GOOD FEED BARLEY, CAR LOT.** Box 315, Macleod, Alta.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, No. 1, FIELD** inspected and certified, No. 73-5961, 5 cents; Brome Grass Mixture, No. 2, 10; Rye Grass 5 cents pound. These samples are well-cleaned and couch free. Donat Collette, Fabyan, Alta.

**BROME SEED, GRADE 1, GERMINATION** 91%, 7.00 per hundred. Geo. Alexander, DeWinton, Alberta.

**BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED** for sale, Government certificate No. 73-4998, grade No. 1, 6 cents per lb. sacked. Edward Petersen, Bluesky, Alberta.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CERTIFICATE** No. 73-624, purity 99.35%, Government grade No. 1, germination 96%, couch free, six cents per lb. sacked, satisfaction guaranteed. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

**FOR SALE—BALED TIMOTHY AND WEST-** ern rye hay. Write for prices. L. C. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta.

**GOVERNMENT GRADED ALFALFA HAY,** immediate shipment. Brooks Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n. Ltd., Brooks, Alberta. Ref.: Royal Bank of Canada, Brooks.



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Plenty of everything to eat Fresh—and for winter! McFayden's Seeds cost so little and grow so much—3c to 4c per packet. Big Oversize Packets. New Crop, Fresh, Tested Seeds. Over 150,000 satisfied customers last season. Investigate. CLIP THIS AD and get—Large Packet Beautiful Flowers—FREE—or send 25c for 10 Big Packets regular vegetables with Special Coupon good for 25c on first order. (Coin preferred, stamps accepted). McFayden Seed Co., Princess and Market Sts., Winnipeg. "U.F."



**HAIRDRESSING**

**AMBITIOUS LADIES WANTED. LEARN** Hairdressing. Wonderful opportunities. Literature Free. Write Marvel Hairdressing, 309 Donald St., Winnipeg.

**HEALTH**

**DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR** 16 years treating chronic diseases, Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.

**DISEASES OF THE SKIN, S. C. W. MORRIS.** M.D.C.M., 214-6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Specialist in Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. Physical Therapy.

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**AMBITIOUS MEN WANTED. LEARN EN-**gineering, Mechanics, Electricity, Aviation, Radio, Salesmanship, Barbering, Hairdressing, Wonderful opportunities. Literature Free. Write Modern Shops, 580 Main St., Winnipeg.

**AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SILK NECK-**ties for us. We sell you at price that allows you to make 100% commission. Write today for free samples and particulars. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 567, Toronto 8, Ont.

**WOMEN WANTED TO SEW FOR US AT** home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 252, Toronto 8.

**AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELL-**ing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

**EARN UP TO \$35 WEEKLY OR MORE AT** home growing mushrooms. We supply that famous "Snow White" Spawn (from the World's Largest Spawn Plant) and furnish markets for Mushrooms in every Province. Illustrated Literature Free. Ideal Mushroom Company, Dept. 38, Islington, Ont.

**EARN BIG MONEY GROWING MUSHROOMS** for us. We contract to buy all you grow. For information write Domestic Mushroom Growers, Edmonton and Regina.

**\$35.00 WEEKLY GROWING MUSHROOMS** for us, free spawn, 100 to 500% stronger than spawn sold according to Dominion Patent. Results guaranteed. 5c postage brings illustrated booklet and complete proposition. N. A. Spawn Co., Winnipeg.

**HIDES AND FURS**

**BRIGGS TANNERY AND FUR CO. LTD.** Calgary, Alta. Leather Tanning, Buffalo coats and robes for sale, hides bought.

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WEASELS,** Wolf, Squirrels and all kinds of furs. We want frozen or dry beef hides in lots of 150 lbs. or more. Hide License 115, Halford Hide & Fur Co., Ltd., Edmonton.

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